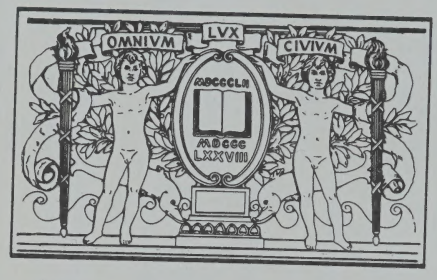

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A HISTORY OF CLAN GRANT

A History of

CLAN GRANT

Lord Strathspey

Phillimore

1983

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FOREWORD

By the Author

I dedicate this book to all Clan Grant in the hope that it will give present and future generations a glimmering of the notable history of the Clan. To cover more ground would exceed my knowledge and fill volumes . . . As a start there are at least five Grants who have been awarded the Victoria Cross!

I should like to thank my dear wife Olive, who has been a tower of strength in driving me forward, correcting my illegible scribbles, and then typing them.

My thanks are due to Rear-Admiral John Grant of Gartenbeg, C.B., D.S.O., for his family report, and to the Lady Tweedsmuir for correcting my passage on the Grants of Monymusk; also my cousin, the Earl of Seafield, who has permitted the reproduction of some of his Grant pictures.

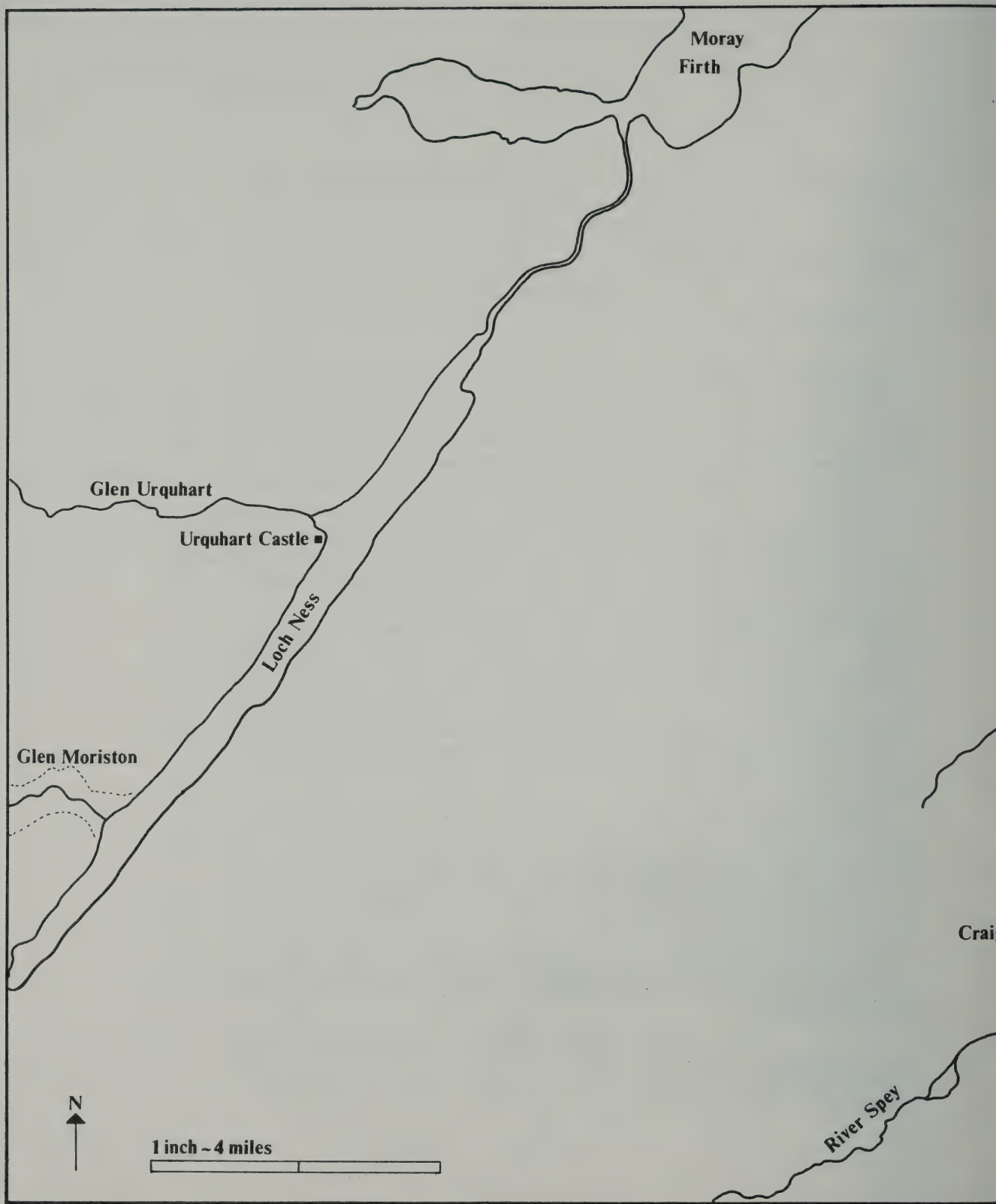
Much appreciation is owed to John and Barbara Grant of Los Angeles, who started off the U.S.A. Clan Grant Society, and especially to George and Lucille Grant of Hixson, Chattanooga, who built up the U.S.A. and Canadian Societies, and who coined the cry 'It's great to be a Grant', always received with loud acclaim. Last, and by no means least, Natalie, Lady Douglas-Hamilton, C.B.E., of New York, who has had us three times there as honoured guests of her American Scottish Foundation, Inc., annual Highland Ball at the *Plaza* hotel, Manhattan.

Owing to the passage of time and events it has proved impossible to have my book completely up to date. For example, regrettably there is the recent decease of Sir Ewan Macpherson-Grant of Ballindalloch, O.B.E., J.P., D.L.

I should say that acreages where stated are indicative round figures only and that I do not know precisely all the Grant properties that have been sold over the past forty years or so.

As a final note, there is an exciting possibility that the world-wide Clan Grant Societies may be able to complete negotiations to purchase the semi-ruin of Castle Grant!

West Wittering,
Sussex, England,
June 1983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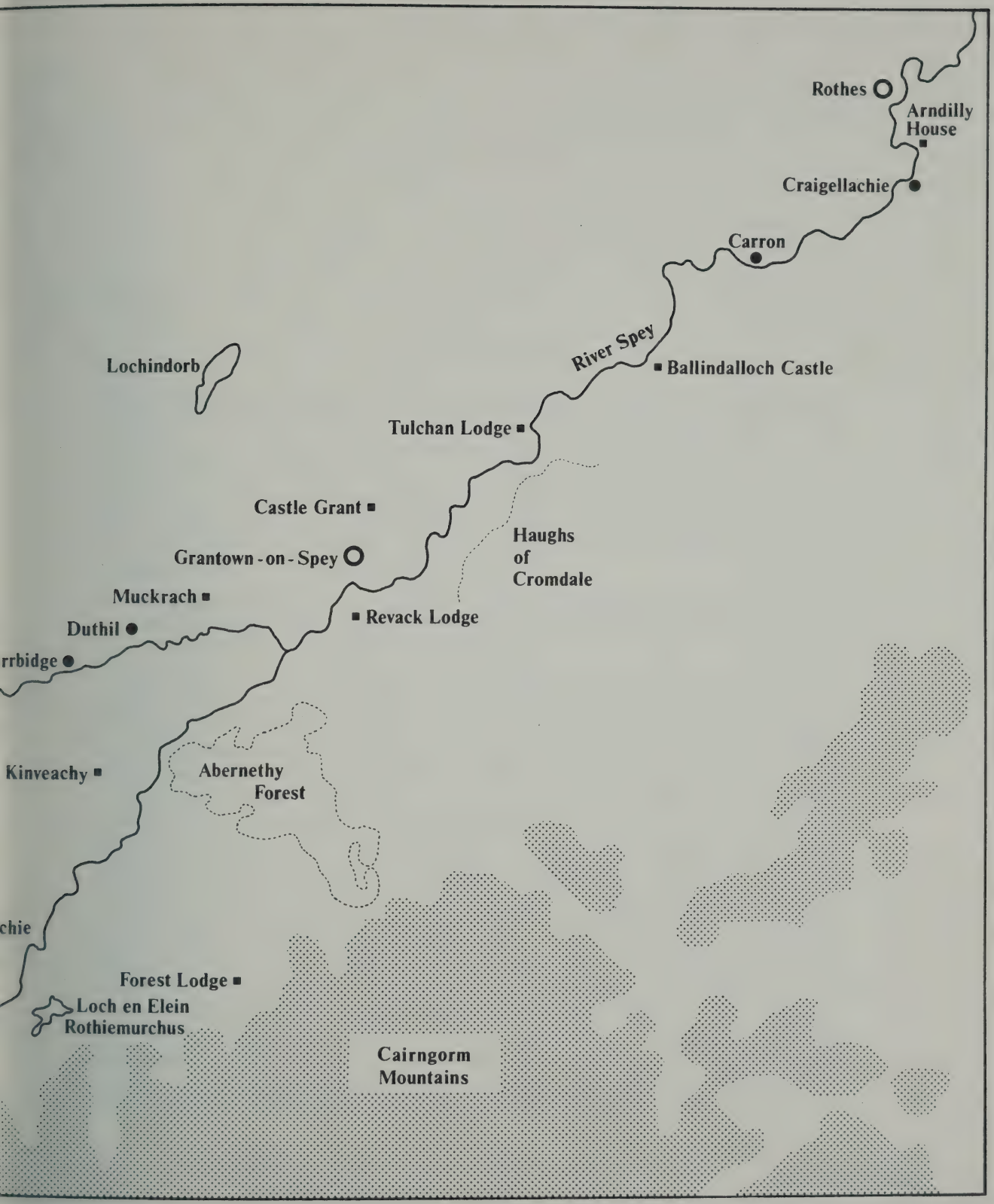

Map of the Clan Grant homeland (drawn by Amanda Grant).

Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

FOR SOME YEARS it has been increasingly clear in my mind that an up-to-date history of the Clan ought to be written. Owing to the passage of time, I am now the only surviving member of this great Scottish family who has the intimate background knowledge to cover the story since 1885. I fear if I do not put down this knowledge it will be irretrievably lost to succeeding generations. I make no pretence of being either an author or historian.

A great bulk of the recorded ancient and well-authenticated historical matter reads like the following random extract:

> John Grant was infeft in Glencarnie on 8th April 1499 in terms of a precept the same date as the charter, which assigned Mullochard as the principal messuage of the lands of Glencarnie.

What does it mean to us? Very little I would say, extremely dull, and heavy going at that. I understand it, but it isn't the sort of stuff I want to read. So I have tried to make an interesting and continuous story in an understandable way without enlarging matters by giving a treatise of British history to explain such items as the causes of the Battle of Halidon or the Jacobite Rebellion.

I am not attempting to write a history of any of the Cadets or Septs of the family, even supposing I had the knowledge to do so, which I have not. These individually would fill volumes, with the tales of innumerable great Grant characters who could not be omitted. For example, Charles Grant: he became Comte de Vaux, and claimed descent from Sir John Grant who was imprisoned by Edward I in 1297 for his support of William Wallace. The Comte, who was an officer in the French Guards, sent a magnificent portrait of himself painted by the French King's Court painter to Sir James Grant in 1781. In latter years this painting hung over the serving table in the dining room of Cullen House. This very large painting was one of the 1,700-odd lots sold by the Earl of Seafield and Trustees, at the Cullen House displenishing auction sale, held in 1975 by Christies. The sale was necessitated by rising costs. For example, heating alone cost thousands a year, and so the Earl decided to close the house. The total sale realised nearly £300,000 at the auction; the

portrait obtained £20,000. Then, of course, one must not omit General Ulysses S. Grant, hero of the American Civil War and President of the United States of America from 1869 to 1877. There were also innumerable other Grants over the centuries who reached the ranks of admiral, general and colonial governors, etc.

The great encyclopedia of the Chiefs' family history is contained in three volumes entitled *The Chiefs of Grant*, by William Fraser, LL.D., published in Edinburgh in 1883. The books were privately produced in a limited edition of 150 copies. This writer with his team of researchers visited many of the great stately houses of Scotland, and produced similar types of historical volumes for other families. These books are very hard to come by now. Each of the Grant volumes weighs about nine pounds, so their size and the mass of information they contain can well be visualised, especially as the matter is all expressed fairly concisely. Volume I in particular contains an amazing amount of detailed progressive history from the earliest times, and much credit must be given to William Fraser for his deep and careful research. It is difficult to pinpoint some of the places he mentions unless one has local knowledge, and some today comprise only a small cottage and telephone kiosk, whereas they must have been more thickly populated at one time. The Highland population has tended, like everywhere else, to move to towns and villages, leaving the countryside to farming and holiday folk.

Volume I is a detailed history of the Chiefs and gives Grant family trees, including the Cadet families. Volume II contains copies of letters and correspondence, commencing with a warrant from King James to James Grant of Freuchie dated 1534, ordering him to proceed against the Captain of Clan Chatton and others; and ending with correspondence about volunteer companies dated April 1793. Volume III contains copies of 393 charters and writs of the Grants of Grant. It commences with one by William the Lion, King of Scotland, to Earl Gilbert of Strathearn dated 1180, and ends with marriage articles between Ludovick Colquhoun of Luss and Marion Dalrymple dated 1728. The documents in Volumes II and III were said to be merely a selection from the vast Castle Grant muniments and archives. There is a fourth volume which contains copies of the coloured prints that are in the three volumes.

The next Grant history was *Rulers of Strathspey,* by the Earl of Cassilis, and was published in Inverness in 1911. He was a great friend, and distant relative, of Caroline, Countess of Seafield, who will be further discussed later in this book. Cassilis's book may be described as a brief history up to 1911. This book is rare and difficult to obtain; I was offered a copy for £28 some years back. There is an excellent little pocket history entitled *The Clan Grant,* by Dr. I. F. Grant, LL.D., published by Johnson and Bacon in 1955, as one of their series of Clan histories. Dr. Grant is particularly well known as the founder of 'Am Fasgadh', the Highland Folk Museum at Kingussie, which she built up herself, and which has now been taken into

national care. This little book, excellent as it is, is not quite adequate to convey the family history, particularly over the past 100 years, except in a general manner.

As regards the Septs of the family the only book written as far as I am aware is one by Ian Mackay about the Grants of Urquart and Glenmoriston, a most learned and detailed book published in 1893, and virtually unobtainable today. Lastly, there are a number of books such as *The Secret of Spey,* by Wendy Wood; *Romantic Strathspey,* by the late J. A. Rennie; and, perhaps the best known of all, *The Memoirs of a Highland Lady,* by Elizabeth Grant of Rothiemurchus. These books are either personal stories, or historical accounts of the locality and its legends. They are well worth study if they can be obtained. It may be worth mentioning that the lovely cottage beside Loch an Eilein, recorded by Elizabeth Grant, still stands, although sadly neglected. It is remarkable for its attraction, particularly as old Highland cottages are not normally of architectural merit. Its magnificent site, looking across the loch to the water-encircled castle of the Wolf of Badenoch, with the Cairngorms as a background to the east, is unsurpassed on Speyside. There is a conservancy warden in charge of the area, which is all under the proprietorship of John Grant, Esq., Younger, of Rothiemurchus.

Chapter Two

CASTLE GRANT

THE ORIGINAL CASTLE is thought to have been a small circular fort, belonging to the Comyns, which was sited on a knoll to the north of the present building. The Grants at some undetermined date attacked the fort, when few Comyns were in the locality, and won the day and the area known as Freuchie. A rather macabre relic, in the form of the skull of one of the Comyns, was preserved and is still held and closely guarded today. The cranium is hinged and in it were kept a number of important documents. There is supposed to be a kind of legendary curse on this relic, that if it passes out of the possession of the family, then the family would lose all its property in Strathspey. Another equally likely legend telling how the skull came into the possession of the Grants, is that a Comyn was in love with one of the Grant ladies, and abducted her. The couple were chased by four Grants; the Comyn was killed and his head brought back, together with the Grant lady.

The older part of the present castle is believed to have been built in the 15th century, and was first called Ballachastell, which, being interpreted, means the Castle of the Pass. This name was subsequently changed to the original name of the locality, Castle Freuchie, or, the Castle of the Heather. The original building was L-shaped, with the wing projected to protect two sides of the main structure. The present Babetts Tower was part of this wing which protected the raised courtyard at the front of the present castle.

The main structure was an oblong block running east and west, which contained the hall, over a vaulted basement which is still part of the ground floor. The hall is, of course, the present dining-room, being 50ft. long and 30ft. wide, lit by large windows to the south, next to the angle formed by Babetts Tower. The entrance was by a doorway in the angle with the tower, and there was a wide staircase in the wing leading to the first floor, and then a turret staircase to the upper floors. The present courtyard was then a raised terrace containing offices and stores. Sir Ludovic Grant (1743–1773), who designed the plan of Grantown-on-Spey, completely enveloped the old building described above in a new construction which he erected round it. This latter

included the two wings to the south on either side of the raised courtyard, which was then used for such purposes as the dairy, kitchens, and offices. Underneath were rooms for candle-making, brewing, and the dungeon. This is the castle as it is today.

Babetts Tower is so called because of a tale that in the tapestry room at the top of the tower there was a hidden door leading into a 'blackness' into which a Barbara Grant—daughter of one of the chiefs—was thrust until she obeyed her father's wishes. It is a fact that there was a Barbara Grant who did not wish to marry the man her father proposed for her. However, no skeleton was found when the cupboard was opened up in 1880, only hidden muskets, the racks for which could be seen until recently, under the linen shelves. Thus one can hope poor Barbara was let out of the 'blackness' by her father. But whatever happened, she has left her name to the tower.

The present building layout is rather back to front: the back entrance is approached up some quite imposing steps and across a courtyard, then through a long narrow passage to the entrance hall and front door. If one approaches by the front door, on the other hand, from the outside one has the impression that it is the back door! In the entrance hall there is a curving stairway on either hand to the upper floors. Apart from the old Babetts Tower, the exterior is a plain and unadorned structure standing on a slight mound.

I paid my first visit to the castle when I accompanied my family to Grantown in 1919. Incidentally, this was the only occasion on which my father (the 31st Chief) visited Grant property. I have a fairly clear recollection of that visit; I was aged seven. We were taken round by Colonel Grant Smith, the Strathspey 'estate factor' (land agent) who had collected us from the *Grant Arms* hotel where we were staying. The castle entrance hall and walls were covered with weapons of all types—cannons, muskets, guns, pistols, claymores, broad swords, armour and saddle furniture, sporting guns, blunderbusses, rifles, pikes, and targes, etc. Many of these were the weapons provided by Sir James Grant for his 'Company of Fencibles', which he raised with his own money in 1793, in support of King George III, when a Napoleonic invasion was threatened. It may be of interest for posterity to have an outline description of these warlike articles taken from a disposal description in 1977, when the Earl of Seafield sold them to the government for around a quarter of a million pounds, after the closure of Cullen House. A list is given in Appendix I. The armoury and the uniforms which were stored in the attics were considered to be one of the greatest and most unique private collections existing. Some of the collection is now in the United Services Museum, Edinburgh Castle; the rest is partly in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland and partly in the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, and elsewhere.

Hanging from the ceiling of the stair wells were a number of very old flags sewn on netting to keep them together. Leaning on the right-hand stair-post was a length of timber about the size of a short railway sleeper. I was told

that this was the laird's 'hanging beam', used when Grant was a regality. On the first floor in the left wing were the drawing-room and the library, and at the back, stretching across the castle, was the dining-room. All the walls were, of course, hung with a great many portraits of the Chief's family and of other Grants. In the drawing-room I saw the Comyn's skull on a writing desk. Nearby, at the end of the room, was the Byfield organ, 15ft. high and 7ft. wide, which had been given to Sir James Grant of Grant by Queen Anne, together with some special glass dishes, as a token for his agreeing to give up the name and arms of Colquhoun of Luss. The organ was removed to the drawing-room of Cullen House some time after the vacation of Castle Grant about 1950, and was subsequently sold in the Christie's auction for £5,000.

Above these rooms, as in the other wing, were a large number of rather box-like, white-painted bedrooms. The attics were of interest, as among the lumber were strange musical instruments, such as a piano with glass dishes instead of wires. The most interesting of all the attics was the tapestry or ladies' room at the top of Babett's Tower, with an outside walk round. This room was full of tapestry and I think there was a large four-poster and a mass of embroidered silk hangings and covers. It is said that in times of danger the Grants used to hide their ladies in this room. A list of the portraits of the Grant family and adherents, hanging in the Castle in 1880, is given in Appendix II.

During the military requisition in the Second World War Lady Seafield continued to live in the unrequisitioned part of the castle. As was to be expected, there were a number of different units in occupation during this period. One, for example, was from India, and in accordance with their own customs proceeded to light small fires for cooking all over the wide boarded floors; it is thought that one of these caused the fire that destroyed one of the buildings adjoining the courtyard. An amusing story I have heard is that Lady Seafield, with her never-failing gift for generous hospitality, had a large platter of scones baked for the refreshment of a party of 'Jocks' then quartered in the castle. When the unit was drawn up in the courtyard for an important 'Brass Hat' inspection, just as the order 'General Salute—present arms' was given, the bakehouse door opened, Lady Seafield and her cook emerged and walked into the yard, staggering under a heavy load of scones, right between the saluting base and the 'Jocks'. Lady Seafield took not the slightest notice of the officers, and, of course, the general's eyes nearly popped out of his head.

The castle was fully occupied as a home until the end of the last war (1945); only part of it being requisitioned for military occupation. There was a fire in the back premises off the courtyard, and dry rot broke out in the upper floor. Incidentally, this fungus disease occurred in a great number of mansions following military occupation. I think this was due, not so much to lack of maintenance, but perhaps because of the Service habit of cleanliness, which was normally carried out by swilling down floors with water. Lady Seafield

decided to vacate the castle; although good efforts were subsequently made by the estate to restrain the fungi, it had met with no complete success.

Elizabeth Grant of Rothiemurchus wrote in her memoirs in the early part of the 19th century: 'Our great house then was Castle Grant, the residence of our Chief. It was about twenty miles off down Speyside. My Father and mother were much there when they first married. My aunts Mary and Lizzy delighted in the gaiety of a scene so new to them. Generally about 50 people sat down to dinner in the great hall, in the shooting season, of all ranks. There was not exactly a "below the salt" division so marked at the table, but the company at the lower end was of a very different description from those at the top, and treated accordingly with whisky punch instead of wine. Neither was there a distinct "yellow drawing room" party, though a large portion of the guests seldom obtruded themselves on the more refined section of the company unless on a dancing evening, when all again united in the cleared hall. Sir James Grant was hospitable in the feudal style. His house was open to all; to each and all he bade a hearty welcome, and he was glad to see his table filled, and scrupulous to pay fit attention to every individual present; but in spite of much cordiality of manner it was somewhat in the King style, the Chief condescending to the Clan, above the best of whom he considered himself extremely. It was rough royalty too, plenty, but rude plenty. A footman in the gorgeous green and scarlet livery behind every chair, but they were mere gillies, lads quite untutored, sons of small tenants brought for the occasion, the autumn gathering, and fitted with the suit they best filled'. Times have changed—now nearly two hundred years on!

It is worth recording here that there was an important army supply depot in large war-time store buildings on railway company land at Grantown station, and that this depot remained in active use for some years after the end of the war. Now the railway has long since been packed up by British Rail.

In 1965 I wrote a sketchy outline of the castle and its possible future as I saw matters then. This is in Appendix III. I was recently interested to read in *The Times* that the castle was mentioned in an article about a conservation group, under the heading 'Save Britain's Heritage'. Many Grants at home and especially those in North American and the Antipodes have expressed great interest in the castle. Perhaps the foregoing may bring about its eventual restoration and maintenance, as part of the national heritage.

Chapter Three

THE CHIEFS FROM EARLIEST TIMES TO 1434

IN STARTING TO WRITE this historical and chronological record, it was found that there is a great deal of conflicting evidence, and discrepancy of dates, concerning the earliest Chiefs. It appears that much evidence has been lost, due to local clan feuds, and, possibly, to lack of writing materials. There is, however, such a mass of information available about the later Chiefs, much being of little interest to the lay person, that it is difficult to decide what to include and what to exclude.

It is not intended here to enter the much argued and rather unfruitful discussion and sifting of evidence to prove whether the Grants emanated from Scandinavia (largely on account of the three ancient crowns on the arms shield) or from Ireland (because there were people there called by a rather similar name) or from Normandy (because there were Le Grants, Le Graunts, Le Grands in England and Scotland after the Norman invasion). Anyone could be right on these questions, and it is unlikely to be clearly proved one way or the other now.

Readers will wonder why there are only 30 Chiefs recorded below, whilst I am regarded as the 32nd Chief. The answer appears to be that the Grants of Freuchie claimed their descent from a Chief before Gregory le Grant, whose sons were Laurence, Robert, Lucas, and Allen. Nothing further is known of him.

Sir Laurence le Grant (fl. 1258–1266)

He is recorded as being Sheriff of Inverness in 1263. At that period of history there was a family of Bisets who held land from King Henry II in England. A daughter of the Bisets called Albreda married a William le Grant, who was possessed of land near the Bisets. The Bisets became possessed of land in Stratherrick and Beauly following on a visit to Scotland by King Richard the Lion in 1174. The Bisets were in the royal train, and it is possible that

Laurence and Robert, Gregory le Grant's sons, went to Scotland to seek their fortune, as at that time there was no quarrel between the two countries. (There are also records which state that at least two Grants—William and Thomas—were in the court of King Alexander of Scotland, and, in fact, accompanied him on a tour of England.)

In 1258 Robert acquired land at Coulmony on the Findhorn; Laurence had also begun to take an active part in local public life. His Sheriffdom covered the present counties of Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, as well as Inverness. He was also responsible for the royal castle of 'Invery', which may have been Blervie Castle, near Forbes. Laurence is reputed to have had two sons, John and Robert I.

Sir John le Grant I (fl. 1296–1325)

I am unable to account for the date discrepancy of time between 1266 and 1296, as available records are silent. John was the first Grant of Inverallen in Strathspey; he bought lands from a Lord John of Inverallen in 1316. Both John and his brother, Robert II, were at the battle of Dunbar, fought on 27 April 1296; they were staunch supporters of William Wallace against King Edward I of England, who was known as 'the scourge of the Scots'. King Edward had attacked and sacked Berwick-on-Tweed, and a number of northern Scottish barons led an army of their retainers to avenge Scotland. They ravaged Northumberland, and there was a dreadful massacre of the inhabitants. A detachment of this force occupied Dunbar Castle, but the Earl of Surrey, at the head of 11,000 soldiers, besieged Dunbar, and the battle of that name followed when the Scots were defeated and many of them slain. John and Robert le Grant were both taken prisoner and held in Gloucester and Bristol Castles respectively. After a year, they were released on bail, on condition that they would accompany King Edward on his military expedition to Flanders. It is not, in fact, clear whether they did go overseas; it is only known that John reappeared in Scotland in 1316 and became lord of lands in Strathspey. He is reputed to have left a son, John.

Sir John le Grant (fl. 1333–1370)

Again an unfortunate discrepancy of dates, I am afraid. Sir John was Castellan of Darnaway Castle in 1346 and Lord of Dunphail, which today is a well-known major estate and house up the Spey valley. William Fraser in Volume I of *Chiefs of Grant* thinks it possible that your author is descended from him. John was in the Earl of Moray's division of the Scottish army at the battle of Halidon Hill (1333) in Northumberland, and received a knighthood after the battle from King David II of Scotland.

Sir Patrick le Grant (fl. 1345–1362)

Lord of Inverallen and Stratherrick. Very little is known about him as records were largely destroyed in troubles with the Islesmen; all the history about this period is extremely complicated and devious. There are a number of tales about Patrick: one that is of interest is that whilst he was on a visit to the Baron of Kincardine, which place is in Abernethy Forest, near Aviemore, he was attacked and killed by a party of Comyns. A *taille* of Grants then materialised (most fortuitously) and pursued the murderers, who took sanctuary in Kincardine kirk. (There is an interesting Victorian church there today overlooking the Spey and Kinchurdy Farm to its north.) The Grants could not break the sanctuary, so one of them hit on the bright idea of shooting a fire arrow into the thatched roof. The kirk and the Comyns within were then burnt, except for one tall Comyn, who managed to flee, but was caught by an athletic Grant, who removed his head with a blow from his two-edged sword, possibly a claymore. Patrick left one daughter, Maud, and she married Andrew Stewart, Sheriff of the Isle of Bute, who changed his name to Grant, or so some historians have said. Other evidence says that this is mere supposition; that Patrick's daughter was one Elizabeth le Grant, who married Sir William Pylche, one of the principal Inverness families, and it was her son, Malcolm Grant, who was the next Grant heir. Other evidence again points that Malcolm was Patrick's son and the father of Elizabeth. There are further variations on the foregoing confusion.

Robert Grant, known as the Ambassador (fl. 1380–1394)

Robert Grant was active in public affairs and in the service of his country. He appears to have been well in favour with King Edward III of England, who gave him safe conduct from Scotland in spite of the war between the two countries. As customary there was the usual border strife, but a chivalric contest was arranged on the borders, presumably to try to make more friendly relations on the Marches (the border country between England and Scotland). Robert was one of the contestants for Scotland, by order of King Edward. He drew a contest, wearing all the usual armour and weapons of those days, against an unnamed English champion of great courage and strength, who was vanquished by Robert, our valiant clansman forebear.

In 1384, Robert was sent to France, as Scotland's ambassador, hence his soubriquet. They renewed the truce between England and Scotland on the one hand, and France and her allies on the other, to last until 1392. Robert received £6 13s. 4d. to cover his expenses in his passage to France. In 1391 he received £20 per annum for life, in recognition of his services, from the Deputy Chamberlain of Scotland.

William Fraser says that there is complete lack of evidence regarding the ancestry of Robert except that he has been included in previous records and

so must be accepted as one of the Grant pedigree. Clearly he was a great man: it is great to be a Grant because they were great people! He was succeeded by his son.

Malcolm Grant (fl. 1394–1400)

William Fraser seems to omit mention of Malcolm, but jumps straight over to Sir Duncan Grant some 40 years on. However, Malcolm has been recorded elsewhere. There seems to be little information about him, except that he was a gentleman of rank and that he was a member of a convention to settle a dispute between the Earl of Moray and the Lord of the Isles. He was succeeded by his son, Patrick.

Sir Patrick Grant (fl. 1411)

Owing to the dearth of material there is little information, but he is mentioned in the archives as 'Patricius de Grant Dominus de Stratherrick'. He was twice married, lastly to a daughter of the MacLean of Duart, who was killed at the battle of Harlaw in 1411. He had an heir by her, and he considerably increased his family fortunes by active prudence.

Sir John Roy Grant (Chief 1410–1434)

He was a Sheriff Principal of Inverness. A very ornamental and enriched musket of his was in the Grant Castle collection. He is reputed to have married a considerable heiress, Matilda of Glencarnie, who owned lands in Elgin, Rothes and Fochabers; she was of the famous blood of the Earls of Strathern. He left a son, Duncan.

Chapter Four

THE CHIEFS FROM 1434 to 1747

Sir Duncan Grant (1434–1485) First of Freuchie

WE NOW GET TO THE CHIEFS about whom more is known from authentic evidence than the earlier ones in Chapter Three. Duncan was heir to his mother; on her decease in 1434 he thus became a major landed proprietor in the district of Rothes and Elgin. He was born about 1413. During his life there was a struggle between King James I and some of his barons, but Duncan, following or perhaps commencing family tradition, kept out of it, and supported the king. It is of interest that in a document dated 1453 Duncan is the first Chief to be described as 'of Freuchie', but there is no evidence as to how he obtained the lands of Freuchie. He was knighted about 1464. His only son, John, died in 1482, when leading the Morayshire contingent of men home after the army raised by King James III had been disbanded at Lauder. But John left three sons, and John, the eldest, succeeded his grandfather, Duncan, as second of Freuchie.

John Grant (1485–1528) Second of Freuchie

John Grant married Margaret Ogilvie of Deskford in 1484. Margaret Ogilvie was of the family who were Earls of Findlater and later became Earls of Seafield. Findlater Castle still exists as a ruin on the cliffs east of Cullen in Banffshire. John was known as the 'Bard Roy', but the reason for this is not indicated. During his lifetime, he greatly extended the Grant Estates by the acquisition of Tullochgorm, Mulben, Urquart, Glencarnie, and Ballindalloch. He was on good terms with the Earl of Huntley, and from him received the life rent of lands at Kinrara and other lands in Badenoch. It was whilst he was staying at Gordon Castle, Fochabers, Huntley's home, that he made the marriage contract with Sir James Ogilvie of Deskford. (It is of interest to note that my cousin, the present Earl of Seafield, is, *inter alia,* Lord Deskford, Deskford being a parish on the Cullen Estate.) The marriage contract contained non-aggression and mutual help clauses, as well as financial provisions. There

was an *excambion* exchange of lands between John and Huntley to consolidate boundaries. John got Curr, Tullochgorm and Clurie, and gave over lands in Strathavon which were much more convenient to Huntley's estates. John was an arbitrator in a number of disputes between Mackintoshes, Dunbars, Innes, Kilravocks, and others, so he clearly took an important part in public affairs.

In 1493, when John was in Edinburgh, he formally resigned all his lands into the hands of King James IV, who then re-granted them, and united them by Royal Charter into one barony to be called the Barony of Freuchie. This barony continued until 1694 when, with the other baronies, it was absorbed in the Regality of Grant. The Regality and Barony of Grant Court Records are preserved in five volumes for the years 1690 to 1729.

In 1498 the king conveyed to John the lands of Glencarnie and Ballindalloch, for a feu of £71 Scots per annum. John was then made a Sheriff in order to help the king maintain proper law and order in that part of the Highlands. For example, Alexander of Lochalsh's son, the deposed Lord of the Isles, led a strong party of Islesmen to Locaber and Badenoch to try to recover by force of arms the ancient Earldom of the Isles which the king had re-granted to the Earl of Ross. This unpopular move by the king had led to much strife; the Mackintoshes and Kilravocks joined Lochalsh in the storming of Inverness Castle. They ravaged the Black Isle, but at Strathconan they were defeated by the Mackenzies, at a place called Park. The Mackenzies then proceeded to ravage Monro and Kilravock lands. John was also a member of a Royal Commission which had the duty of settling compensation for decree by the Lords of Council.

John acquired lands in the barony of Cromdale in 1505, and arranged suitable marriages for his children. It should be noted here that his youngest son (who was a natural son called John More, meaning Big John) obtained a charter for Glenmoriston. His second son (who was also named John) received in 1509 a Crown Charter of the lands of Corriemony which is up Glenurquart; thus he is the ancestor of the Grants of Corriemony. His eldest daughter married Thomas Cumming, son and heir of Cumming of Ernside; his second daughter, Anne, married Hugh Fraser, Master of Lovat; and his daughter, Agnes, married Donald Cameron the Younger, Chief of Clan Cameron.

John's last public act was to take part in an inter-clan non-aggression agreement which was called the 'Letter of Slains', between the Grants and the Farquharsons of Strathdee, which was to put an end to the pillage, looting and killing which had been going on between the two clans.

Perhaps it might be of interest to set out here a little of the story of John More, or Ian More as he is named in Gaelic. He came from Kincardine, presumably by Boat of Garten. John More's mother was a daughter of the Baron of Kincardine. John was of great strength and stature and was the subject of many bardic tales of valour. His father conveyed to him the lands of Glenmoriston, and he also held the estates of Carron, Wester Elchies, and Kinchurdy by Boat

of Garten. He divorced his first wife, Isabella Innes, and then married Agnes, a granddaughter of Lord Lovat. His son, Patrick, succeeded to Glenmoriston, hence the Grants of Glenmoriston have since been known as Clan Patrick. John More also had two natural sons: John Roy, to whom he conveyed the estates of Carron; and James, to whom he conveyed the estates of Wester Elchies. The former family seems to have died out in 1801, and the latter in 1644, when the estate reverted to the Laird of Freuchie. A second line of Grants of Wester Elchies was started by the younger son of James Grant of Freuchie (see below), who had the estates conveyed to him in about 1675, but again the line appears to have died out with Lewis Grant of Wester Elchies in 1783.

So far as I am aware the Corriemony Estate was sold away many years ago, and I believe that the last Grant of Corriemony was Sir Francis Grant, K.C.V.O., C.V.O., LL.D., W.S., Lord Lyon, King of Arms, who died in Edinburgh about 1955. I knew him as a very delightful character ; very short, very broad, with a large square-cut white beard. He matriculated my father's arms. (Mine were matriculated by his successor in office, Sir Thomas Innes of Learny.) Sir Francis left two daughters.

James Grant, Third of Freuchie (1528-1553)

James was nicknamed 'James of the Forays' as he held his post as Chief during very troublous times, and his services were much in demand by King James V, together with the Earl of Huntley, who was the King's Commissioner (Lieutenant of the North). It is of interest to record that for the first time the Grants were called a Clan, *valedicet* 'ye Clan of Grauntis'. The Clan would have comprised the Chief's family, septs, their tenants and vassals. Most of the latter would have had Celtic names, but many later added the name of Grant to their Celtic patronymic and then dropped their Celtic name. The Clan also comprised any others inhabiting Grant lands. Most of the Grant estates were feued from the Crown in accordance with Scottish feudal law of land tenure, and the Chief had to pay annual dues or rents to his superior from whom he held the land.

In 1528 the Clan Chatton, under the leadership of Hector Mackintosh, had been so troublesome in the lowlands of Morayshire, that a Royal Mandate was issued to burn out the clan, and to ship their women and children to Norway. However, the barons were slow to execute this extreme commission, so very fortunately, the Clan Chatton were saved. For this inaction by James and other leading Grants, James was found surety for 1,000 merks. But in spite of this the Chattons were rash enough to make more trouble for everyone by despoiling and destroying Ogilvie properties in Strathnavin and Daviot in 1531, and again in 1534. Once more James did nothing to hinder them, and he was again ordered by the king to assist Huntley in a raid against them. James

took little action, for he was related to Hector Mackintosh their leader, so his inaction is understandable. For these defaults, and also for his failure to send clansmen to join the king's army in an attack on England, James was, rather surprisingly, given a pardon and discharge by the king in 1536.

After King James V's death in 1542, the Highlands again became disorderly, particularly the Clans of the Camerons, Macdonalds, and Mackenzies. Huntley, as Lieutenant of the North, proceeded against them with a force of Grants, Rosses, Mackintoshes, Chisholms, and Lovats, but as all these clans were allied in some degree to the delinquents, punitive action was slow and ineffective. The Lovat contingent were caught by Clan Ranald at Loch Lochy and most of them slain. This was known as the 'field of the shirts', because it was a hot day in July 1544, and the contestants had stripped to their shirts.

James's lands at Glenmoriston and Urquart were looted by the delinquent forces of Clan Ranald and Cameron. There is a very lengthy and detailed list of booty carried away which makes interesting reading. For example, '100 grite each valued at £2-13-4d' and 'tuelf feddir beddis, with the bowstairs blancattis and schetis—price xl^{li}'. There were many other items. It was from this raid on Urquart that the laird became known as 'James of the Forays'. Huntley later apprehended Macdonald of Keppoch and Cameron of Lochiel and had them beheaded after a trial for high treason.

The closing years of James's life were relatively peaceful. Friendly contracts and bonds of maintenance were made with neighbouring barons, and his lands were left largely at peace. He was the first Grant of Freuchie to be buried at Duthil, where the old family mausoleum can still be seen by all from outside. It stands very solidly in front of the church there.

Before we leave James the Third of Freuchie the tale of the Grants of the Trough should be told. I was staying in Morayshire for a few days some years back, with one of my young cousins, when a charming Grant lady came to dinner. I learned that she was chairman of an important local business. During the course of conversation she told me, not without some understandable pride, that she believed her ancestor to be one of the Grants of the Trough. As she was the first such Grant that I had met I was of course most interested. These Grants happened this way: a brother-in-law of James called Gordon Baron of Brackley was entertaining some Farquharsons on Deeside, when he was murdered by them. The reason for this base murder was probably because of some of James's successful plundering raids against the Farquharsons. The Earl of Huntley and James then combined forces, and executed a terrible revenge, murdering most of the Deeside men. A year later James, when visiting Huntley for dinner, was invited by Huntley to come outside after dinner, and see something he had never seen before. In the courtyard was a large trough and the remains of dinner was emptied into this. A whistle was blown, and immediately a horde of children burst into the yard fighting to get at the contents of the trough. Huntley told James that these were the orphan whelps

of the Farquarsons, and that he was hard put to feed them. James, as may be imagined, was horrified by this, and he said that as he had helped to make them orphans, he should share the burdensome responsibility by taking half the children. When James returned to Strathspey he divided his adopted orphans among his clansfolk and ordered that they were to be known as Grants from then on. Thus ended a sad state of affairs and the 'Grants of the Trough' were created.

There is no clear evidence as to the date of the marriages of James the Third of Freuchie, but his son and heir, John Grant, was himself married in 1539, so his father must have been married quite young. It appears his wife was a Christine Barclay, who survived him and was named as his relict. It is believed she was his second wife, and that his first had been Elizabeth Forbes, a daughter of Lord Forbes. James left four sons and one daughter. They were: John, who succeeded him; William, who received lands at Muckrach from the Bishop of Moray; Duncan, who received lands at Easter Elchies from the Bishop of Moray, and thus founded the Grants of Easter Elchies; Archibald, who became the ancestor of the Grants of Moneymusk; and Isabel, who married Campbell of Cawdor.

John Grant, Fourth of Freuchie (1553–1585)

Lady Margaret Stewart was his first wife, and Lady Janet Leslie was his second wife. John was granted *sasine* (title) to his father's Speyside lands, and Sheriffdom of Elgin and Forres, together with his father's land in Urquart; he also received the lands given as compensation for the Macdonald raids on Glen Urquart, which were the proscribed Macdonald lands at Loch Broom, Loch Carron, Strome Castle, Lochalsh, and Glengarry.

This was a vast land holding, full of resentful clansfolk, and John Grant had considerable difficulty in extracting any rents, and in managing the land, as may well be imagined. The former owners and their clan tenants and retainers must have felt very resentful, and John had difficulty in meeting the arrears of feu-duty due to the Crown on these lands. Fortunately, in 1554 he received a Crown gift of the relief of these duties.

John was made a Baillie of Kinloss Abbey with Cumming of Altyre as his deputy. (There is still a Cumming living at Altyre, Sir William Gordon Cumming.) It was the practice to make powerful local lairds church Baillies, for the defence of the abbey. John also acquired additional land at Rothes from the Earl of Rothes.

In 1555 the Clans Ranald and Cameron again started to make trouble, and John was given a commission to act as Justiciar of the Crown, by the Regent Arran, and the Queen Dowager, Mary of Guise, in order to secure peace in his extensive land holdings. One result of this was that the Queen Dowager ordered John to bring in a special friend, the freebooter named

James Grant. Because he could not be apprehended and brought alive to trial, John caused him and his company to be slain, and their heads were presented to the Queen Dowager. Very rough days then, but it was clearly a major task to obtain law and order in the wild Highlands. The Queen Dowager had, in fact, come north especially to settle feuds and to try to secure peaceful behaviour among the clans. A typical example was Mackay of Farr, ancestor to Lord Reay, who had committed spoilation in Sutherland. He avoided the queen's order to appear before her, was captured by Mackenzie of Kintail, and committed to Edinburgh Castle prison. John stood surety for Mackay, who subsequently redeemed himself by good service against England on the borders, and returned to Sutherland. Some years later, however, he burned down the town of Dornoch.

All these brief details of history do show the very great confusion and general lawless behaviour existing in the Highlands over a long period of time, with clans and leaders often changing sides. One feels that a lot of the disorder must have been due to the very poor economic circumstances in much of the Highlands. The Grant lands as a whole were much better agriculturally than those held by other clans, so it is easy to understand how it was nearly always possible for the Grants to be on the side of law and order, as presumably they did not have to face the alternatives of stealing or starving.

In 1561 the famed and unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots appeared in Edinburgh. She gave great offence to Roman Catholics in Scotland, although one of her great problems as a claimant to the English Crown was that she herself was a Roman Catholic. The Roman Catholic leader in Scotland was our powerful friend, the Earl of Huntley. Mary consequently quarrelled with him, so he decided to attempt a rebellion. One of the usual mistakes and changes of side these Highlanders were always making . . . but not the Grants!

In 1562 Mary arrived at Inverness Castle, and was refused admittance by Huntley's men. Mary then gathered an army of Mackintoshes and others, and occupied Aberdeen with the object of attacking Huntley in his own castle. The latter assembled his retainers and marched to Aberdeen, but his army melted away *en route* to a mere 500 men, who were met by Mary's army of 2,000 under the Earl of Murray, some 12 miles outside Aberdeen. The ensuing battle ended in the death of Huntley, and the rout of his men. It is not known what part our Chief, John, took in this rebellion. His position was invidious, as he held much of his lands in feu from Huntley, and thus was, in effect, a vassal of Huntley's. It would appear that he wisely kept out of trouble or even possibly joined the royal forces. Shortly after this, John was ordered to take charge of Drummin, Huntley's castle near Aberdeen, and hold it on Mary's behalf, which he did on 2 December, gaining entry by means of a ladder to scale the walls of the empty castle. By the queen's order the Chief of Grant was named the Laird of Grant for the first time.

In 1562 the Laird of Freuchie was made a 'cautioner' for the good behaviour of Cameron of Lochiel, under a mutually executed deed made in Edinburgh. This must have been a good thing as we have read that the Camerons had for long been a constant source of trouble. Unfortunately, however, it was not the last of the problems with this clan.

Huntley's son, unlike his father, was a warm supporter of Queen Mary, and John Grant was in his train at Holyrood Palace in 1565, on the night that David Rizzio was murdered. It is not common knowledge that our forebear was in the queen's party at this tragic event. Readers will recall that the conspirators entered the dining-room, seized Rizzio, dragged him into the next chamber, and there killed him. Various lords, including the Laird of Grant fought the Earl of Morton and his company of conspirators. Two days later the queen, together with the lords Huntley, Bothwell, Caithness, and others, of whom John was probably one, removed to Dunbar Castle some miles east of Edinburgh. These events eventually resulted in the queen's imprisonment in Lochleven Castle, and John's return to Speyside to secure his own estates against turbulent neighbours.

On John's return he received information that certain Camerons and Clan Ranalds were again planning an affray against his properties in Glens Urquart and Morriston. He took the precaution of obtaining letters under the seal of the infant King James VI (to whom his mother, Queen Mary, had had to hand the Crown) to direct Clans Mackintosh and Mackenzie to prevent this raid under the pain of themselves being proceeded against. The threatened raid was thus avoided.

When the queen escaped in 1568, and fled to England after the defeat of her army at Langside, the Earl of Huntley and others, of whom John was one, subscribed to a bond binding them to maintain the queen's authority and not acknowledge any other. The Earl of Murray became Regent of Scotland on behalf of James VI under a Privy Council bond, of which John Grant was a signatory.

In 1571 John returned the lands in the West Highlands to Glengarry and Mackenzie; these were the lands his father had been granted as compensation for the raids on Lochness-side. Thus John rid himself of a troublesome and unprofitable estate, and allowed the rightful owners to re-possess. He then espoused his daughter, Barbara, to Colin Mackenzie, the Younger of Kintail, and in the following year he espoused another daughter, Helen, to Donald the Younger of Glengarry. No doubt these were both very good political moves. In both cases, John caused matrimonal contracts of behaviour to be entered.

In 1582 John's eldest son, Duncan Grant of Abernethy and Younger of Freuchie, died. John had made over the lands of Abernethy to Duncan, who had married Margaret Mackintosh of Mackintosh. They had five sons and two daughters. The eldest son not only succeeded his father in lands at

Corriemony, but he also succeeded his grandfather, John, as Fifth of Freuchie in 1585. John Grant's second grandson, James of Logie, was ancestor of the Grants of Moyness, in the parish of Auldean, Nairnshire. He was bequeathed Arndilly, now a castle mansion near Rothes, which has been under a number of different ownerships. The third grandson, Patrick, not only received a charter of the lands of Strome from King James VI, but also lands of Easter Elchies, and thus he was the ancestor of the Easter Elchies sept of Grants. The fourth grandson, Robert, became the ancestor of the Grants of Lurg; his brother, John, gave him a lease of lands at Abernethy. The fifth grandson, Duncan Grant of Dandaleith, in the parish of Rothes, died in 1620, leaving two sons who succeeded him in Dandaleith. The elder grand-daughter, Elizabeth, married Alexander Cumming, Younger of Altyre. Nothing is known about his second grand-daughter.

In 1584, John was in poor health. He made over much of his properties to his grandson, John, because he said that he was no longer fit to attend to business, nor to serve the king properly. When he died in 1585, he left large landed estates and much personal wealth, including ready cash in gold and silver, and rents owing totalling some £47,806 Scots. There was also much jewellery. His memorial stone was later found in the vault of Duthil, and was taken to Castle Grant. His second son, Patrick, received the lands of Rothiemurchus and is the ancestor of the Grants of Rothiemurchus. He had seven daughters; the two youngest we have already read about (above).

John Grant, Fifth of Freuchie (1585–1622)

John Grant, Fifth of Freuchie, married Lady Lilias Murray of Tullibardine. During his long Chiefship the hitherto cordial relations with the Earls of Huntley were not maintained. The Chief of the Gordons was known then, as he is today, as 'the Cock of the North', because for many reigns Huntleys had been the King's Lieutenants of the North.

John, as we saw above (p. 18), was infeft with the lands of Corriemony by James VI at the age of 14, but he was not infeft by the king with all his grandfather's lands until 1589. He was soon drawn into public affairs, and notably the struggle between the Earls of Sutherland and Caithness, which lasted from 1587 to 1591.

Up to now The Mackintosh had claimed proprietorship of Rothiemurchus, which was occupied by the Grants, but an arbitration award was obtained whereby The Mackintosh formally resigned his rights to the Grants, and bound himself to guard Glens Urquart and Morriston against raids from Camerons and Clan Ranald. In return John infeft The Mackintosh with certain lands in the west, including Strome Castle with the office of Constable. These had been Cameron lands, which they had forfeited to James Grant the Third of Freuchie. Thus by this clever manoeuvre, John secured some of his Marches,

rid himself of a lot of trouble, and also secured a powerful friendly neighbour in The Mackintosh. A bond was executed at Ballachastell in 1589 with Cameron of Lochiel for mutual assistance, but this failed to ensure more friendly relations, as a year later Cameron was again raiding Grant lands.

The Earl of Huntley, a Roman Catholic, was intriguing with Spain, together with other Catholic Scottish noblemen. Scotland, now ruled by King James VI (James I) was Protestant, and thus against Spain and Roman Catholicism. Huntley led a rebellion which failed, and he was taken prisoner by the king. Our chief, John, was among those who subscribed their names to a bond of faithful subjects, John being a Protestant.

In about 1590 John was ordered to assist Campbell of Glenorchy, in executing a Commission against the Clan Gregor, and to raise the Grants against them. This caused a serious problem, because John had become especially obnoxious to the government at that time. It was alleged that he was harbouring outlaws in Strathspey. He had to find surety of £10,000 that he would keep good rule. All this arose mainly because Grant of Ballindalloch's widow, Margaret Gordon, took offence over some money matters, and called in some Gordon friends to maintain her rights. The Grants objected to these Gordons in Speyside, and one of them was killed. Huntley then besieged Ballindalloch Castle, but John Grant of Ballindalloch escaped. Our Chief was highly incensed by Gordon's action, but happily matters were settled by a mutual agreement. Nevertheless, both the Mackintoshes and the Grants maintained a quarrel with Huntley for some years, and they secured other lairds to band against him as well. These were Campbell of Calder, the Bonnie Earl of Murray (Darnaway Castle), The Mackintosh, and the Earl of Atholl. There were a number of armed forays, as well as legal battles in the courts. Peace seems to have been restored—on paper—by 1591. This, unfortunately, left Huntley free to give his unwelcome attentions to his chief enemy, the Earl of Murray, which ended in Murray's tragic death at Donibristle, Fife, in 1592. Because of this bad behaviour, Huntley was imprisoned in Blackness Castle on the south shore of the Firth of Forth (the ruined castle can still be seen today). He shortly afterwards returned north, having apparently been freed. The Grants and the Mackintoshes were burning to avenge the 'Bonnie Earl's' death. The Camerons and Clan Ranald opposed them, and a number of Grants were slain at Ballendalloch. The Earl of Atholl despatched his army to Darnaway Castle. One can visualise the fearful warlike conditions in much of the North, from glen to glen, and mountain to strath.

Our Chief, John, entered a bond of mutual assistance with the proscribed Clan Macgregor, who had also been allied to the 'Bonnie Earl'. Meantime James VI had ordered the Earl of Angus to proceed north to try and regulate matters, and this he seems to have done by the end of 1592.

Now we return to the Roman Catholic conspiracy mentioned above. The estates of the Earls of Huntley, Errol (whose successor today is Lord High

Constable of Scotland), and Angus were forfeited, and they were declared traitors. James VI commissioned the young Earl of Argyll to march against Huntley. He gathered a considerable army from all quarters, and when he arrived in Badenoch he was joined by Mackintoshes and Grants, giving him an army of around 12,000 men. Firstly he besieged Ruthven Castle (still to be seen today), just south of Kingussie. It was so stoutly defended for Huntley by the Macphearsons (first mention of this famous fighting clan, who neighbour Strathspey to the south-west) that the attempt to reduce it was abandoned. Drummin Castle on the Avon (pronounced 'arn') was next on the list. On 2 October 1594 Argyll met a small well-disciplined Huntley force of 2,000 troops at Glenlivet, under the 'Cock' himself. A factual account of this engagement is worth quoting, so that we can see how this type of battle was organised: 'Near Glenlivet the large and somewhat motley army of Argyll met a small well disciplined Huntley force of 2,000 men under the leadership of Huntley. The Earl of Argyll held a council of war, at which his most experienced officers advised delay, but this advice was overruled, and he resolved to fight. He disposed part of his forces on the declivity of a hill between Glenlivet and Glenrinnes, the right wing consisting of the Macleans and Mackintoshes; the left wing of Grants, Macneils, and Macgregors, the centre being occupied by Campbells. This vanguard, it is said, numbered 4,000 men. Argyll commanded the rest of the Army in the rear. The smaller Army commanded by Huntley was composed chiefly of horsemen well mounted and armed, and he also had with him six pieces of artillery. These were dragged forward unperceived by Argyll's troops, and the battle began with a shot from one of the cannon which killed Campbell of Lochnell, a chief officer in Argyll's Army who were thrown into great confusion by the discharge. Taking advantage of this, Huntley encouraged his men to attack, and the result of the battle was that after an obstinate contest Argyll was obliged to retreat, leaving Huntley and Errol masters of the field'. (*The Chiefs of Grant,* by William Fraser [Edinburgh 1883], p. 174.) It does not appear that the Laird of Freuchie was present at this engagement. His contingent of Grants were commanded by John Grant of Gartenbeg (see pp. 67–75 below). King James VI, no doubt fed up by this ineffective army of Argylls, then joined the field in person and demolished Huntley's and Errol's castles, presumably Drummin and Slains. Both earls escaped abroad.

In 1597 there was a reconciliation; the Catholic earls had their estates restored to them, and they returned to Scotland. In 1599 Huntley was elevated to the Marquisate of Huntley, which title the present Chief holds today. After this, a number of mutual bonds to keep peace and good order were executed between various chiefs, and in 1600 John Grant of Freuchie conveyed the disputed lands of Strome to Macdonell of Glengarry. This seems to have ended the raids on Grant property by that clan, which still had a feud with the Mackenzies. John continued to adopt this pacific policy of friendly bonds with his neighbours.

In 1602 John was given a commission to put down witchcraft in the Highlands. Readers will be interested to know that beside the main road in Forres, there is a commemorative stone which states that formerly witches were put into barrels studded with nails and rolled down the hill at this point. Few must have survived this terrible ordeal, and presumably if any did, they were adjudged 'not guilty' of witchcraft. There is no evidence to record that the Grants ever acted on this horrible witch-hunt commission.

A further non-aggression bond was signed by Lochiel, Glengarry and John Grant at the latter's Glenurquart residence of Balmacaan. This house, which was regarded as second to Castle Grant, will be referred to again below.

Now we return to the proscribed and outlawed Clan Macgregor, a number of whom had taken refuge in Speyside, and by 1606, adopted the surname Grant. John was then accused of harbouring Macgregors. In 1613 the Earl of Argyll charged that John had harboured the Macgregor Clan since 1610, and that the only remaining outlaws of the clan were those harboured on the Grant estates. John, in an effort to remove suspicion from himself, succeeded in apprehending one Alistair Macgregor, who was recorded as a 'notorious and rebellious Hieland man'. This secured the Grants a temporary remission of the fines and penalties which were to have been imposed on them; but these were renewed, and heavy fines had to be paid by a number of Grants, who then recouped themselves from kirk revenues.

In 1617 James VI, now King James I of England, visited Scotland, and John, as Laird of Freuchie, was asked to provide capercaillsies and ptarmigan—forest and hill game birds—for the king's entertainment. They had to be sent down to Newcastle to greet the king.

John Grant was interred at Duthil. His wife survived him by 21 years. It is interesting to note that the king and queen had attended his wedding in 1591. In 1610 the king had wished to elevate the Laird of Freuchie to Lord Strathspey, but John refused this title with the words 'wha'll be Laird of Grant?'.

Lady Lilias is recorded as active in all family affairs, and was much respected. She and her husband had one son and four daughters. They were: Sir John Grant of Mulben, who was knighted during his father's life, and who succeeded him as Chief of the Clan; Agnes, the eldest daughter, who married Lachlan Mackintosh and lived at Moy, still the Mackintoshes's residence; Jean, who married Sutherland of Duffus; Lilias, who married Sir Walter Innes; and Katherine, who married Alexander Ogilvie.

John also had a natural son, Duncan Grant, who was legitimised in 1615. He married Muriel Ross, the widow of Duncan Grant of Rothiemurchus, and became the ancestor of the Grants of Clurie. Clurie House still stands on a hill between Aviemore and Carrbridge, and for many years has been leased to a tenant.

Sir John Grant of Mulben, Sixth of Freuchie (1622-1637)

Sir John married Mary Ogilvie of Deskford (a family which has already been mentioned). He is supposed to have lived extravagantly during his relatively short life. Born in 1596, he mainly resided in Edinburgh, frequently attending the court.

There is an interesting description of one of his journeys to Edinburgh from Speyside. The journey took 10 days; he was attended by nine gillies, one led horse and six gentlemen on horseback. It was necessary, as it still is today, to go to Edinburgh to attend to law and estate business. A subsequent journey was done in seven days. On these trips 'backsheesh' was liberally dispensed to the poor, minstrels, waiting-maids, and others *en route.* 'Aill' and sweet wines and tobacco pipes had to be provided at meals for Sir John. A morning drink was sometimes 'wormwood aill'.

It appears that each new Grant heir on succeeding had to apply for title to the lands his father had left him. This occupied a lot of time and effort. John had to sell the estate of Lethen to Alexander Brodie, in order to help pay his travelling expenses. In 1622, however, he purchased the patronages of a number of Speyside churches. He also succeeded in acquiring the estate of Pitcroy in the parish of Knockando.

There was a shortage of funds largely due to the heavy fine exacted from his father for the harbouring of outlaws. John's mother, Lady Lilias, who resided at Ballachastell with him, helped him out with funds to make the estate solvent. John bought animal carvings and decorative paintings to embellish the castle. For the first time we hear of sales of Highland timber for the market in the south—Lord Tullibardine was one of the purchasers. John was kept very busy with all these affairs.

Like his father, John tried to bring Lochiel into a state of orderly and peaceful behaviour. He appears to have had a proprietary interest over the Cameron lands of Locharkaig, Spean and Glen Roy. He was ward to the young Chief of Mackintosh.

When King Charles I was investing La Rochelle in France for the relief of the Protestant inhabitants, he wrote to John, as to many other gentlemen, asking him to send soldiers to reinforce his Scottish regiment. John put this in train, but as it took time to get them to Leith Harbour Charles's army was repulsed in the meantime, and the Grant contingent did not go to La Rochelle. John's soldiers were, however, recruited into a force to go to Sweden. What full and important lives our Chiefs seem to have had!

At home John had trouble in Strathspey from some of his clansfolk. One of the worst was James Grant of Carron, called 'an Tuim' (of the hill), a freebooter. We have seen how these cadet Grants originated from John More, a natural son of the second Laird of Freuchie (see p. 13 above). For years the Grants of Carron were at odds with the Grants of Ballindalloch, and several murders had been committed. Our Chief received complaints from high

quarters. He made efforts to reconcile the Carrons and the Ballindallochs, but in 1628 there was a fight between the two parties at Abernethy, in which one Carron was killed and several friends of the Ballindallochs, including Thomas Grant of Dalvey. So the feud worsened. The Council in Edinburgh looked to Sir John, quite naturally, to settle the affair. In 1631 John visited King Charles I in London to discuss it. At last 'an Tuim' was caught, and incarcerated in the Edinburgh Tolbooth, after a fight in which several of his men were killed. There were also several other Grants apprehended for murder, arson, and *rafferie.* Some were hung. Meantime James 'an Tuim' escaped, and returned to Speyside, which again relapsed into lawlessness, as there were still a number of other ill-behaved characters there, some being Macgregors. John had again to attend a Privy Council meeting in Edinburgh, and he returned with a Commission to capture these disturbers of the peace. He hired four thief-takers, but they apparently had no success, nor did Grant of Ballindalloch, who also had men hunting for 'an Tuim'. All this was expensive for John; once he sent out three dozen of his men, who returned with only two of 'an Tuim's' gang.

Although the penalties for crimes may seem severe in those days, one can see the difficulty and losses caused by these people; even the king became involved.

In 1637 John became ill and died; he was buried in Holyrood Abbey. He left seven sons and three daughters, and was succeeded by James, his eldest son.

James Grant, Seventh of Freuchie (1637–1663)

James Grant was born in 1616 and he married Lady Mary Stewart, a daughter of the second Earl of Murray on 25 April 1640. He lived through the troubled reign of Charles I, the Interregnum, and the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, and saw Charles II return. In addition, the estates were encumbered by a large debt, owing from his father's days.

In the late 1630s the Covenanting religious struggle began, and James signed a bond to adhere to the Covenant. The Covenanters under the Earl of Montrose, wore blue ribbons round their necks, while the king's supporters, under the Marquis of Huntley, wore a red ribbon on their hats. James spent £7 12s. 6d. on blue ribbons for his own contingent of soldiers.

In 1641 when the English Civil War broke out, Montrose changed sides, and began to raise forces for King Charles I. He was made his Scottish Lieutenant Governor. The war affected Grant country, as, like many other Scottish estates, the Grants were for the Covenantors. After Montrose had taken Aberdeen in 1639, his army was opposed by the men of Morayshire at various crossings of the river Spey. Montrose's forces soon returned to the south, but Speyside did not escape plundering by his army and also by that of the Earl of Argyll.

In 1645 Montrose's forces were gaining ascendancy, and James, together with other Highland lairds, submitted to him. Elgin was badly pillaged by

Montrose's forces, which then included 300 men supplied by James; these were, in fact, some of the worst offenders. James was then living at Elchies, which was looted by Covenantors from Inverness after Montrose had gone south. In 1646, after the defeat of the royalists at the battle of Naseby, King Charles ordered Montrose to disband his forces and flee abroad. James then obtained a remission for his part against the Covenanters.

In 1650 Charles II landed at the mouth of the Spey from Holland at the request of the Scottish leaders, who by then had fallen out with Cromwell and the other English leaders. Shortly afterwards James Grant was made a colonel of a troop of infantry, to be raised on his estates, as were other Scottish lairds, to oppose Cromwell's advance into Scotland. James sent a regiment of Grants with Charles II to the Battle of Worcester, where the royalists were defeated by Cromwell. Subsequently, Scotland was occupied by English troops under General Monck, and enjoyed some measure of peace during this period. Ballachastell was garrisoned. James used this period of time to put his estates and finances into better order, and make financial provision for his brothers.

When Charles II became king in 1660 there was much apprehension in Scotland generally, from fear of being indited for treason, because there was delay in passing a Treaty of Indemnity. In fact, James was indited by the Lord Advocate. It appears that George, his brother, was behind this. James and his wife and children went to Edinburgh where it would seem he was successful in having the charge dropped. They then returned home in easy stages, as Lady Grant was far from well and had to travel in a sedan chair, with a doctor in attendance. She died the next year (1662).

It is said that Lady Grant lost several of her children at the beginning of her married life. She thought they were bewitched, and sent for an Italian 'pricker' who pretended that he could distinguish witches by pricking the body with pointed iron sticks. Of course, it did no good, and he caused a number of patients to die, probably from blood poisoning.

In 1663 Charles II decided to elevate James as Earl of Strathspey and Lord Grant of Freuchie and Urquart, in return for his services to the crown. Unfortunately (especially from your author's point of view) James died before the patent could be completed, and it was not passed on to his son and heir, who was a minor. This may have been because minors are not permitted a seat in Parliament. James died in Edinburgh in 1663, and was buried in Holyrood Abbey. His elder son, Ludovick, succeeded his father; his younger son, Patrick, founded the family of Grants of Wester Elchies.

Ludovick Grant, Eighth of Freuchie (1663–1716)

He was called the 'Highland King'. Ludovick was a minor when he inherited, and his mother had died the year before. He and the estates were under the care of 'curators', chosen by his father. The principal 'curator' was Colonel

Patrick Grant, his uncle, who sent Ludovick to school in Elgin, and then to St Andrew's University. Careful accounts were kept. The 'curators' tried to pay off estate debts before Ludovick came of age and entitled to manage his own affairs. In 1671, Ludovick married Janet Brodie of Leithen. (Sir John Grant, Sixth of Freuchie, had sold the estate of Leithen to the Brodies.)

In 1678, Ludovick was ordered by the Privy Council to provide Highlanders for the Marquis of Athole's army, called the 'Highland Host'. This force of 8,000 men gathered at Stirling to control Covenanters in the Lowlands. No one appears to have been killed, and after a few months the men returned home, taking with them much loot in the form of clothing and furnishings. In 1681 the Duke of York (the king's brother) opened the Scottish parliament, and Ludovick attended as a member of parliament. Acts concerning the Royal Succession, and religion were passed. Four years later the Earl of Argyll brought a fleet from Holland to promote rebellion in Scotland. He landed in Kintyre. Among others, Ludovick Grant was ordered to aid the government with well-armed men, and to assemble at Lochness to protect that part of the country. Before they could march, however, it was heard that Argyll had been captured, thus closing the campaign. Ludovick's prompt response to this command helped to relieve him and his wife from a heavy fine. It had been alleged, in court, that they had not been strictly conforming to the rules of the established church, which at that time, owing to the influence of James II, was Roman Catholic. The Grants were charged with resorting to unlicensed chaplains. Other local lairds were also charged and fined—one of whom was Brodie of Leithen. He was short of funds, and had been fined £30,000 Scots. Ludovick paid this fine, so that his father-in-law could be discharged from court.

In 1689 William, Prince of Orange (who had been called in by parliament to replace James II, and ruled Britain jointly with his wife, Mary), called a Convention of the Estates to meet in Edinburgh, which Ludovick attended. The purpose of the Estates meeting was to secure the Protestant religion, and the laws, liberties, and government of the kingdom. There was also a resolution to recognise William and Mary as king and queen of Scotland. They then took the Oath, having agreed to right a number of grievances. Ludovick was one of those who initiated this important agreement.

Ludovick then hastened back to Strathspey, as he had been ordered to raise and equip 600 men to join General Mackay to defend the Spey against an army raised to aid the exiled James II under Viscount Dundee (John Graham). Ludovick was colonel of a regiment of Grant Fencible Highlanders, for which he had had to acquire and import the weapons. As may be imagined, these men were inexperienced and ill-disciplined. Consequently, Dundee crossed the Spey to march towards Inverness unopposed. Ludovick hastened after him, and subsequently gave good help to Mackay, who was gathering his regiments at Inverness. A number of military marches and manoeuvres

followed. Mackay continued to raise further regiments of infantry and cavalry. A number of Grants were used as reliable scouts with local knowledge. Dundee, meantime, had reduced Ruthven Castle to a ruin. The outcome of these manoeuvres was the battle of Killiecrankie, at which Dundee was killed. This was, in fact, a great loss to Scotland, even though he was fighting on the rebel or Jacobite side, as he was a particularly good and experienced commander. The Grant regiment remained to protect Speyside under Ludovick's command; they captured some Camerons from Dundee's army who were looting and stealing, and hanged them. This naturally caused a breach with Clan Cameron, a number of whom decided to redress the matter by descending on Glen Urquart. A Grant force was waiting for them at the castle there, however, and as far as is known the Camerons retired.

Major-General Buchan took command of the Jacobite army after Dundee had been killed, and in 1690 he was encamped with about 800 troops on the Haughs of Cromdale, which was on Ludovick's estate, a little east of Grantown-on-Spey. Ballachastell was garrisoned by government troops under General Sir Thomas Livingstone, who was eight miles away with 300 men of his own regiment, and 300 of Ludovick's own Grant Regiment. He also had a troop of cavalry, and other infantry totalling 1,200 men in all. Livingstone marched towards Ballachastell, and precautions were taken to prevent news of these troop movements getting to Buchan, who was with his own forces at Cromdale. Livingstone arrived at Ballachastell at 2 a.m. on 1 May, and Captain Grant of Easter Elchies, who was O.C. Troops at Ballachastell, pointed out Buchan's camp fires from the top of Babett's Tower, and advised that he should immediately attack, even though his men were pretty exhausted having had little or no rest after their march. Livingstone agreed to this, and after only a short rest, Captain Grant guided the troops across an unguarded Spey ford, and Buchan's army was taken by surprise in the early hours. As many as 400 Jacobites were slain or captured; the rest escaped over the misty hills. This little battle really terminated the Scottish struggle for King James.

Ludovick was not present at the battle of the Haughs of Cromdale (pronounced 'Hocs') because he had returned to Edinburgh on his parliamentary duties. There is in existence a large silver bowl which one tradition says General Livingstone and his officers drank punch from after the battle. This seems more likely than another story, which states that it was presented to Ludovick as a commemorative piece.

Mackay received permission to build a fort at Fort William, and it was garrisoned by part of Ludovick's regiment, who received much praise for their good conduct.

Ludovick continued his parliamentary duties as member for Inverness-shire, and in 1690 he was made a University and School Commissioner, as well as sitting on a number of other committees. In 1694 William and Mary erected his lands of Freuchie into the 'Regality of Grant', and directed that his castle

should henceforth be known as 'Castle Grant'. From then on Ludovick and his successors were known as Lairds of Grant.

In 1695 the Estates Parliament took up the question of compensation to Ludovick for all his losses sustained from the rebels, and the quartering of troops, etc. It was estimated that he and his people had lost £76,000 Scots on Speyside, and in Urquart £44,000 Scots. In addition, a further £30,000 Scots was claimed for rent losses over five years. Parliament agreed to give him £12,000 sterling, but, sad to relate, these large sums of money were never repaid, even though succeeding Lairds continued to press their claim.

In 1710 Ludovick formally resigned his leadership of the Clan to his son, Colonel Alexander Grant of Grant. He did this before a gathering of the gentlemen and others of the Clan at Ballintome. He had them all dressed in plaids and tartans of red and green, and all wearing whiskers. (This is I believe, the first recorded instance of a Highland Clan wearing a standard tartan, instead of whatever colour the wearer happened to own.) Ludovick died in Edinburgh in 1716, and was buried in Holyrood Abbey. His wife, Janet, had died in 1697, and Ludovick married Jean Houston in 1701. He and Janet had had five sons and four daughters. Their eldest son, John, died young, and Ludovick was therefore succeeded by Alexander, his second son. His third son, James, succeeded Alexander. His fourth son, George, became Major General Grant of Culbin. His youngest son, Lewis, became a regular army colonel, who bought the estate of Dunphail, which passed on his death (in Jamaica) to his nephew, Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Hugh Rose of Kilravock. His second daughter married Grant of Ballindalloch, and she was the ancestress of the Macpherson Grants of Ballindalloch. His third daughter married Sir Robert Mackenzie, and his youngest daughter married Lord Lovat.

Brigadier-General Alexander Grant of Grant (1716–1719)

Alexander married firstly Elizabeth Stewart in 1699, and, secondly, Anne Smith, in 1709. In spite of the fact that Alexander was officially the Chief for only three years, his life was very active and important. In fact, he was one of the most hard-working Chiefs so far. In his early life, he was not only a Commissioner of Supplies, but a *Justicia,* a Sheriff-Principal and a member of parliament. In 1706, we find him appointed a Commissioner to negotiate the union with England. He was one of the signatories of the Act of Union, together with that of the Earl of Seafield, whose family was to be united with the Grants, as readers will see below. Also in 1706, Alexander was commissioned into the army of Queen Anne, as Colonel of the Foot Regiment raised by the Earl of Mar in 1702. Alexander petitioned parliament to pay the award of £12,000 sterling owing to his father, but without success.

He was re-elected to the new parliament in 1706, as member for Inverness-shire. There were fears of a French invasion, and of a Jacobite rising. Additional men were recruited to Alexander's regiment, to increase it to 12 companies,

each of 59 rank and file. They then marched to Newcastle to take passage to London, and on to the Continent to augment the Duke of Marlborough's army. They appear to have stayed abroad until 1711. There is no evidence, however, that Alexander accompanied his regiment. Early in 1709 he married for the second time—Anne Smith, daughter of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and maid of honour to the queen. He became ill with fever and rheumatism, but on his recovery he went to Flanders to join his regiment, and took part in the siege of Mons. In 1710 Alexander was captured by a French ship whilst proceeding home on leave. He was, however, soon released on parole, and returned home as part of a general exchange of prisoners from both sides. Shortly after he took over the Chiefship of the Clan from his father, as described above (p. 28).

In 1711 Alexander was promoted to Brigadier-General, and his regiment returned home from Flanders. When it landed at Portsmouth, however, it received orders to go to Canada to help capture Quebec. In fact, only a part sailed away with Colonel Disney's regiment; the remainder were disbanded, leaving Alexander free to return home to his duties as an M.P., Chief of the Clan, and Sheriff of Inverness.

Early in 1715, after the accession to the throne of King George I, Alexander was made Governor of Sheerness Castle. In the same year he was ordered to assist the Duke of Argyll, who the king had appointed to put down the 1715 Jacobite Rising, led by the Earl of Mar, who was nicknamed 'Bobbing John'. Alexander was made Lord Lieutenant for Banff and Inverness, and in September Argyll ordered him to take command of Edinburgh Castle with his regiment.

In 1716 Alexander proceeded north via the east coast with Argyll's army. They received the surrender of numbers of Jacobites, and occupied their houses and castles. By midsummer he was back in Sheerness. He had to ensure that his deputy lieutenants enforced the Disarming Act—which deprived Jacobites of their arms—and see that all weapons handed in were properly safeguarded. In the meantime his own regiment, which he still commanded, was stationed at Fort William.

There is an interesting description of how clansmen were dressed in those days for an armed foray. They wore short stockings, a belted plaid, a gun on their shoulder, a 'targe', with a sharp spike screwed into the centre, carried on the left arm, a claymore and one or two pistols, a dirk and a knife on the belt. It is surprising they were able to scamper over the peat bogs and hills carrying that lot of weighty military hardware!

In 1717 Alexander retired from the army and was able to retire to his estates. Unfortunately, his wife Anne died; and Alexander went to stay with his father-in-law for some time in Tidworth. On his way home, he became

ill and died at Leith. He was buried at Holyrood chapel. Alexander had no children, and so he was succeeded by his brother, James.

Sir James Grant of Grant, bt. (1719–1747)

James married Anne Colquhoun, who was the heiress of the Colquhoun of Luss. This is interesting, because it explains how the Baronetcy of Nova Scotia, granted by Charles I in 1625 to Colquhoun of Luss, came to the Chiefs of Grant. James was first known as 'of Pluscardine' because he inherited that estate through Janet Brodie of Leithen, his mother. Pluscardine Abbey is well known. It was in Grant hands for only a few years. On his marriage, James assumed the name Colquhoun (pronounced 'cahoon'), because in 1706 the Luss estates and titles were entailed on his wife and himself. Queen Anne granted a new patent to the baronetcy, allowing it to pass to heirs male through Sir Humphrey Colquhoun's daughter, Anne. Sir Humphrey died in 1718, and accordingly the baronetcy passed to James, as Sir James Colquhoun of Luss.

James inherited the Chiefship of Grant in 1719, and in the following year he was returned proprietor to the Grant estates and honours, when he rightly re-assumed the Grant surname, and, in accordance with Sir Humphrey's entail, James's second son, Ludovick, was infeft with the Barony of Luss. James retained the baronetcy title, however. For many years he was a member of parliament, representing Inverness, and later Elgin. Although James, being an M.P. had of necessity to live mostly in London, he did succeed in improving his Scottish estates, and promoting forestry thereon, even to the extent of planting trees unusual to Speyside, such as cypress, stonepine, cedar, laburnum, elm, beech and willow. Rather an adventurous change from the ubiquitous Scots pine and birch!

James was at Castle Grant when the news of Bonnie Prince Charlie's landing arrived in 1745, and he, like many others, soon received a letter from the prince, which read as follows:

Kinlochiel, August the 22, 1745.

You cannot be ignorant of my being arrived in this country, and of my having set up the Royal Standard, and of my firm resolution to stand by those who will stand by me. I refer you to my printed declaration for the rest. On such an occasion, I cannot but expect the concurrence of all those who have the true interest of their country at heart. And I have heard such a character of you as makes me hope to see you among the most forward. By answering these expectations, you will entitle yourself to that favour and friendship of which I shall be ever ready to give you proofs.

CHARLES, P.R.

For Sir James Grant, Baronet.

As he had already returned to London, this letter was forwarded to James by post. He did not reply to the prince, but handed the letter unopened to the Marquis of Tweeddale, then Secretary of State. He remained quietly in London, while Ludovick, his eldest son, resided at Castle Grant and managed the estates. James decided not to take up the Jacobite cause, but to await government orders before taking any military action or other steps.

James was caught, like so many others, on that ill-fated enterprise known as the 'South Sea Bubble' with substantial financial loss.

He died in London in 1747 and was survived by four sons and five daughters. Ludovick, his eldest son, was born on 13 January 1707. He succeeded to the estates of Luss, and afterwards to the Grant estates. His second son, James, was born on 22 February 1714, and was successor to the Luss estate from his brother, Ludovick, and carried on the family of Colquhoun of Luss. His third son, Francis, was born on 10 August 1717. He became a lieutenant-general, and obtained the estate of Dunphail in Elginshire, still a well-known and important estate. He was a member of parliament for Elgin, and he also owned an estate in Hampshire, called Windmill Hill. He married, secondly, a daughter of the Duke of Buckingham. He died in 1781. The fourth son, Charles, was born on 3 April 1723, and became a captain in the Royal Navy. James's daughters were: Jean, born on 28 September 1705, who married William Duff, later Baron Braco of Kilbryde, Viscount Macduff, and Earl Fife in the peerage of Ireland; Anne, born on 2 May 1711, who married Sir Henry Innes, ancestor of the Dukes of Roxburgh; and Penuel, born on 12 August 1719, who married Captain Alexander Grant of Ballindalloch.

Chapter Five

THE 1745 JACOBITE REBELLION

Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, bt. (1747-1773)

SIR LUDOVICK was born in 1707 and lived to the age of sixty-six. He married first Marion Dalrymple of North Berwick, and, second, Lady Margaret Ogilvie of Findlater. His first wife, Marion, whom he married in 1727, died in 1735, and was buried in Holyrood chapel. During the intervening years, he qualified as an advocate of the Scottish Court.

In 1735 an event happened which would have far-reaching effects upon the Chiefs of Grant. Ludovick married Lady Margaret Ogilvie, the eldest daughter of the fifth Earl of Findlater and Seafield. The Findlater title could only pass in the male line, but the Seafield title could pass through the female line, and this is how the Earldom of Seafield and the Seafield Estate came to the Grants and their surname became Ogilvie-Grant of Grant.

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Perhaps this is the right point at which to give a brief resumé of the Ogilvie-Findlater-Seafield family. They were an important family, from the 12th century, and secured a number of titles during the Middle Ages. They appear to have been more of a family than a clan, but then they were living in a Lowland, coastal area. We have read before how the Grants married into their family. One of their castles was Boyne; the ruins of this large building can be seen today in Banffshire, near the coast. The family's principal residence, however, was Findlater Castle, on a rocky promontory at Cullen, a marvellous defensive position. They then removed to the magnificent Cullen House, which will be described later.

James, the fourth Earl of Findlater, who was born in 1664, was a man of extraordinary ability, an eminent lawyer and well respected by King William. In 1695 at the age of 31 he was made Secretary of State for Scotland, and in 1698 he became President of Parliament and was created Viscount Seafield. In 1701 he was elevated to the Earldom of Seafield. In 1702 he was made

Chancellor to the Scottish parliament. He was in this office when, in 1704, the Act of Union was made law. Subsequently, he became a Privy Councillor in England as well as being one of the Scottish Representative peers at Westminster.

* * * * *

On his accession, Ludovick gave up his law practice and applied himself to the management of the Grant estates, although he remained M.P. for Morayshire until 1761. Ludovick gave strong support to George II against the Jacobite Prince Charles Edward and the Young Pretender in 1745. He was able to give King George the support of the whole of his clan except the Glenmoristons, who opted out for the prince. It is unfortunate to have to record that King George showed little confidence in the loyalty of any of the clans, and this hampered loyal clans to a large extent.

Ludovick had information from the Lord Advocate in August 1745 that the prince was embarking for Scotland, but, in fact, he was already in Scotland at the time this letter was written, investigating the possible sympathy for his cause. Ludovick was in charge of the Clan, as Sir James was at Westminster, and he called for a list of military hardware available. The Disarming Act of 1725 had removed many weapons, even from disaffected clans. Sir John Cope came north with troops, but he ignored Ludovick's offer of help. Strathspey was exposed to attack by the insurgent clans who were all around. Nevertheless, Ludovick had the hills and passes patrolled, and guides ready to assist the government troops. He also sent orders for his tenants at Glenurquart to remain at home, which they did, except for Glenmoriston, who had joined the rebels. There was very considerable rebel pressure on Loch Ness side from Macdonalds, Glenmoriston and Frasers. Ludovick was much concerned over the safety of his people at Urquart, so he mustered 600 friends and marched to assist them, but near Inverness he learned from James Grant of Dell that the rebels had marched away north. Ludovick therefore disbanded his forces. Meanwhile, instructions had been received from Lord Loudoun (whose charming and able successor the Countess of Loudoun is a regular attender in the Palace of Westminster, and whose Loudoun Castle in Ayrshire is now more or less derelict), and from the President of the Council, Forbes, for companies of 'fencibles' to be raised by disaffected clans.

In November, Ludovick sent his company to join Loudoun, who wrote to Ludovick, much praising his company for the standard of the men's clothing, arms, and general appearance. But the Grants were, in fact, annoyed and offended, because they had only been asked to raise one company. Some others, like the MacLeods, had been asked to raise four. However, Ludovick was then pressed to provide a second Grant company of 100 men and officers; but he told Loudoun that the gentlemen of his clan were averse to raising

another company. Highland pride, you see! He did, however, assure Loudoun that his whole Clan would be ready for duty if required. The government's object was to favour clans whose loyalty was in doubt. There was no doubt about the Grants.

Meanwhile, Loudoun's army marched down to Fort Augustus to relieve the district. Lord Findlater asked Ludovick for assistance as his estate was being harried, and around 600 Grants marched to Keith. It is said that the rebels were much afraid of the Strathspey men. The rebels (numbering 300) withdrew to Fochabers, under the command of Lord Lewis Gordon. One hundred Grants were sent off to Boat of Bridge, to guard that Spey crossing against the rebel boats. On 15 December 1745 Ludovick marched his men to Fochabers. The rebels retired, but word was received that a small party was at Cullen House. A Grant party was despatched to Cullen, and Ludovick went to billets in Keith. It is of interest to note that there are grooves in the stonework of a little old bridge over the Cullenburn below Cullen House, now known as 'Charlie's Bridge', which it is said were made by the rebels sharpening their swords on the balustrade. Meantime the MacLeods (four companies strong) had linked up with the Grants at Cullen. The rebels then moved off to Aberdeen, and, with the concurrence of Loudoun and MacLeod, Ludovick posted notices that any rebels surrendering and giving up their arms would be treated favourably, whilst those not doing so would be treated as traitors. Then word came from Loudoun that there were no monies or arms to supply the Grants, that existing regular forces under MacLeod and Culcairn were deemed adequate, and that the Grants should return to Strathspey.

Quite clearly Loudoun wished, not unreasonably, to have all troop movements under his personal control, as the king's general. So Ludovick and his men dispersed to Strathspey, except for a party of 60, which he left at Keith under Grant of Burnside. About the end of December, Ludovick received word from Burnside that the MacLeod companies had been defeated by the rebels at Inverurie. So much for Loudoun's high-handed action! Ludovick then secured the Spey crossing at the Boat of Bridge, and the remnant of the MacLeods escaped safely across and back to Inverness. Elgin would thus be exposed to the rebel forces, unless Ludovick sent his own troops to defend it. Ludovick thought that he himself could be attacked by rebels from Perth, Aberdeen or Strathbogie. Loudoun remained inactive at Inverness. How very frustrating for the Grants, who could still obtain neither arms nor money from Loudoun. Luckily, the rebels returned to Aberdeen.

We can quote here from Ludovick's letter to Loudoun, which he sent by his Chamberlain early in January, as it does show what an extraordinarily capable, long-suffering and loyal young leader he was:

> I think it my duty to take notice to your Lordship that the rebels are exerting themselves in every corner of the north to increase their army. I therefore think it absolutely necessary that all friends of the Government should use their

> utmost efforts to disconcert and disperse them. I had a meeting yesterday with all the gentlemen of this county, and I can assure your Lordship we wait only your orders and directions, and there is nothing in our power but we will do upon this important occasion, for the service of our King and country. I wish it was possible to assist us with some arms, and money to be sure also would be necessary, but give me leave to assure your Lordship that the last farthing I or any of my friends have, or what our credits can procure for us, shall be employed in supporting of our men upon any expedition your Lordship shall direct us to undertake for this glorious cause we are engaged in. I wish to God your Lordship and the Lord President would think of some measure of convening the whole body of the King's friends in the north together, and I would gladly hope we would form such a body as would in a great measure disconcert and strike a damp upon the army of the rebels in the south, and effectually put a stop to any further junctions they may expect before Stirling, and at the same time surely we might prevent their being masters of so much of this north coast, and also hinder many of the King's subjects from being oppressed by the exorbitant sums of money the rebels are presently levying from them.

Loudoun replied that he awaited instructions from higher authority, and that he was afraid of the rebels getting possession of the forts.

Some time later, news was received of the rebel victory at Falkirk, and then Loudoun wrote to Ludovick that Stirling Castle had been abandoned and the rebels were marching north, and asked if he would send out scouts to report on their movements, and hold his clan ready for action. Ludovick was still very short of weapons, and one must suppose that Loudoun was too, as none were received in spite of constant requests. About 16 February, the prince occupied Moy Hall, the seat of The Mackintosh.* An attempt by Loudoun to capture the prince failed, at what was called the 'Rout of Moy'. The rebel army then marched to Inverness, which they occupied, together with the nearby Fort George. The Grant company were part of a small number of troops garrisoning Fort George, which withstood two days of siege. Loudoun and Forbes had to run to safety.

The Duke of Cumberland (known as the 'Butcher') then took command of troops in Scotland. He asked Ludovick to raise his clan, and was informed 600 men could be raised in addition to those already under arms, if an adequate supply of weapons could be given. Ludovick gathered his clan at Castle Grant to be ready for action against rebels reported to be marching on Strathspey. The duke was at Perth on 24 February and was marching to Aberdeen, so Ludovick with his wife and family and 150 men marched towards Aberdeen, as Castle Grant was deemed indefensible. He awaited the duke's orders at Inverurie, where he remained for some days, owing to heavy snow, and then took possession of Castle Forbes. Meantime, Castle Grant had

*This magnificent castle was demolished some years ago now, but your author stayed there in the early 1930s, as a guest of The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, who was particularly famed for being one of the best shots, equal to King George V, and for having pink champagne always on tap.

surrendered to Lord George Murray and Lord Nairn, who soon vacated it, the former going to Blair Castle, the seat of the Duke of Atholl. Ludovick, meanwhile, went on to Ballindalloch Castle. On 11 April Ludovick joined the duke's army at Cullen, and then proceeded to Elgin. The Grants had no part in the Battle of Culloden on 16 April, as they did not reach the duke's headquarters at Inverness until some four days later, but they captured a number of prisoners on route. The duke then disbanded all the Militia Fencible Companies, including the Strathspey men.

Ludovick then went to London to resume his parliamentary work, and tried to obtain funds from the king for the great expenses he had incurred. Both he and his father, Sir James, were very short of funds. Practically no rents had been collected owing to the 'troubles'. He also passionately interceded on behalf of those Grants from Glenmoriston and Urquart who had been taken with the rebels. Unfortunately, his intervention was unsuccessful.

His father, Sir James, died in January 1747, and Ludovick then became Chief and baronet. He retired from parliament in 1761, and was succeeded there by his son, James. He died at Castle Grant on 18 March 1773, and was buried at Duthil. His heir was his only son James, born on 19 May 1738. He had seven daughters.

1. Castle Grant (from *The Chiefs of Grant* by William Fraser, Edinburgh, 1883).

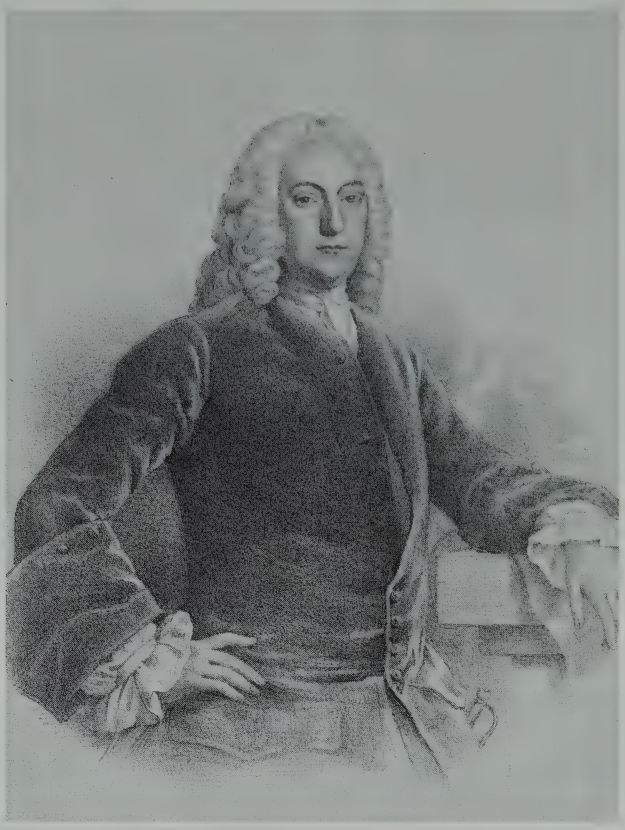
2. James Grant, 7th of Freuchie, Clan Chief 1637-1663 (from Fraser).

3. Ludovick Grant, 8th of Freuchie and 1st of Grant, Clan Chief 1663-1714 (from Fraser).

4. Brigadier General Alexander Grant, 2nd of Grant, Clan Chief 1714-1719 (from Fraser).

5. Sir James Grant of Grant, Bt., Clan Chief 1719-1747 (from Fraser).

6. Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, Bt., Clan Chief 1747-1773 (from Fraser).



7. Sir James Grant of Grant, Bt., Clan Chief 1773-1811; painting by David Allan, *c.*1780 (reproduced by permission of the Earl of Seafield).

8. Charles Grant, Count de Vaux, attended by his groom; painting by Jean Baptiste Marie Pierre, c.1780 (reproduced by permission of the Earl of Seafield).

9. Cullen House, home of the Earls of Seafield.

10. Castle Muckrach (from Fraser).

11. Castle Urquhart (from Fraser).

12. Colonel Sir Francis William Ogilvie-Grant, Bt., 6th Earl of Seafield, Clan Chief 1840-1853 (from Fraser).

13. Sir John Charles Ogilvie-Grant, Bt., 7th Earl of Seafield, and 1st Baron Strathspey, Clan Chief 1853-1881 (from Fraser).

14. Sir Ian Charles Ogilvie-Grant, Bt., 8th Earl of Seafield and 2nd Baron Strathspey, Clan Chief 1881-1884 (from Fraser).

15. The funeral of Francis William, 10th Earl of Seafield, on 6 December 1888 in Oamaru, New Zealand.

16. (*opposite*) Caroline Henrietta Stewart, wife of the 7th Earl of Seafield, the 'Dowager Countess' (from Fraser).

17 & 18. (*top left* and *top right*) Sir Francis William Ogilvie-Grant, Bt., 10th Earl of Seafield, etc., Clan Chief 1888. My Grandfather. No. 17 was taken in 1864; No. 18 in the 1880s.

19. (*right*) Captain Sir James Ogilvie-Grant, Bt., 11th Earl of Seafield, etc., Clan Chief 1888-1915, as a small boy in New Zealand with the penny-farthing sent him by the Dowager Countess. (My uncle)

20. (*top*) From left to right: Sir Lees Knowles and his wife, my aunt Nina; my grandmother, the 10th Countess of Seafield; my aunt Caroline; my great-uncle Trevor Evans. Taken about 1910.

21. (*left*) My uncle James, the 11th Earl of Seafield, as a young man, *c.* 1900.

22. (*below*) Maurice and Stanley Evans, in a carriage outisde Cullen House. About 1910.

23. My aunt Nina, Lady Knowles.

24. My father (the 31st Clan Chief) as a young man.

25. My aunts Lady Sydney Montague and Lady Caroline Louisa Ogilvie-Grant (seated). About 1899.

26. Aunt Caroline in the uniform of the A.S.C., 1918.

27. My mother, Alice Louisa Ogilvie-Grant, in evening dress about 1920.

28. My father, Sir Trevor Ovilvie-Grant, Bt., Lord Strathspey, Clan Chief 1915-1948, about 1920.

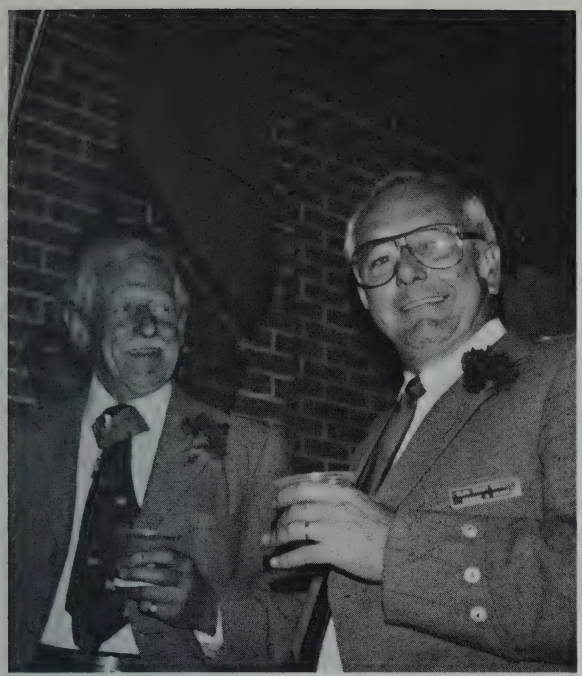
29. (*right*) Myself and my sister Lena about 1913.

30. (*below left*) Myself and my sister Lena with our mother about 1918.

31. (*below right*) Myself and my sister Lena with our mother about 1921.

32. My cousin Nina, Countess of Seafield in her own right. (Photograph by Harry Beson, Camera Press, London)

33. A family group, photographed in Scotland. From left to right: my eldest son James, my daughter Amanda, myself, my wife Olive and Michael, my youngest son.



34. Myself with George Grant, Convenor of the Clan Grant Society in the USA (1981).

35. The founders of the Clan Grant Society in the USA, with two younger family members: on the left John Grant of Los Angeles, and 2nd from right, George Grant of Tennessee, at the 1978 Virginia Scottish Games.

36. My wife and I leading the parade at the Stone Mountain Highland Games, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1981.

37. Meeting a Scottish Red Indian at the Stone Mountain Highland Games in 1981.

38. Myself with Colonel John Grant of Rothiemurcus, 1981.

39. My wife and I with two members of the USA Clan Grant Society in Florida, 1981: on the left Elsie Grant, and on the right Earl Melloy.

Chapter Six

THE CHIEFS FROM 1773 to 1884

Sir James Grant of Grant, bt. (1773–1811)

HE WAS COMMONLY CALLED 'the good Sir James'. His wife was Jane Duff of Hatton. Sir James was born in 1738, so he lived to 73, a good age for those days. He was educated at Westminster School. Then he graduated from Cambridge University, and afterwards he did the 'Grand Tour' on the Continent. So we see that he had a wider education than any former Chief.

He was married at Bath in Somerset in 1763, which was then a fashionable spa. The couple took up residence in Castle Grant, and James gradually assumed the management of the vast estates, and the good care of the estate tenants. He was M.P. for Morayshire. In 1766 he began to put into effect his plan to create Grantown-on-Spey, the capital of Strathspey. A town plan was laid out, and building plots were gradually taken up. Linen and wool factories were established. A town hall, jail, church, water supply, roads and schools were constructed until the town became much as we see it today. It is reported that by 1792 it was a thriving village of over 300 inhabitants. No mean feat when one considers that Highlanders had never been accustomed to living in towns.

James also laid down rules, or bye-laws as we would call them today, for the good running and well-being of the town. A number of necessary trades were established together with training courses, such as for carpentry, metal-working and the like. Perhaps it would be of interest to read what Mrs. Grant of Laggan, who wrote the well-known *Letters from a Mountain,* said of Grantown in 1785: 'Strathspey is quite a civilised country compared to this [Laggan], and has a good neat village in it, where the father of the district has been cherishing some exotic manufactures . . .'.

Encouraged by his success at Grantown, James then decided to create another town at Urquart in 1769, so he established Lewistown (Drumnadrochit), just at the back of the castle. This is a pleasant little place today, which has not expanded much. Incidentally, the hotel there was run by the Seafield Estate, until the Trustees sold it off some years ago. It proved unprofitable

for them. Even in those days, James complained that there was great difficulty in collecting rents in Urquart. For example, his factor had been stabbed at a rent collection by an intoxicated tenant. It was partly for this reason that the Seafield Trustees sold off the Urquart estates when my late cousin inherited on her attaining 40 years of age in 1946, thus leaving Glenmoriston as the sole Grant estate in this old Grant area. This Urquart estate had been known for a long time as Balmacaan estate, after Balmacaan House, which was the large and rather palatial shooting lodge for the moor. It was regarded as the second residence of the Chief of Grant after Grant Castle, Cullen House being, of course, the Ogilvie residence.

As may be imagined from his father's history, James found a very heavy debt on the estate, the government not having paid anything towards the military expenses of the clan, which debt was estimated at £71,800 sterling. This, together with other debts, meant that James was short of about £130,000, whereas the total estimated value of the estate was only £123,000 at that time. Quite a problem for him, as he also had to pay heavy interest on the debt, which resulted in him being minus £100 annually; so he had no surplus to pay his own living expenses. However, he survived, by a few sales of property, general economies, and efficient management.

He renewed pressure to obtain financial aid from Lord North, the then prime minister. The only result he had was an appointment to a low-salaried position as General Cashier of Custom Duties in Scotland in 1795, which was intended as a token compensation. He took up residence in Edinburgh (at 64 Queen Street) in order to perform his duties.

James must have been an exceptionally patriotic man and a devil for punishment, because in 1793 during the Napoleonic wars, we find him immediately offering a regiment of Grant Fencibles (which offer was accepted by a Royal Warrant) for service in Great Britain. We have already read about some of the uniforms and weapons (see p. 5 above). The Grant Fencibles were first mustered, 500 strong, in 1793. (It should be remembered that since the 1745 Jacobite Rebellion the Highland population had increased considerably and hence there was massive unemployment, as well as food shortages. This possibly accounts to some degree for the large numbers of Scots in British regiments, right through the 19th century.) In August, the Grant regiment was quartered in Aberdeen, Glasgow, Dumfries, and other Lowland centres. They made an excellent impression on locals wherever they went until 1799, when they were demobilised.

James also raised a Strathspey regiment, the 97th, in 1794, of 1,500, all ranks, for general service. They served as Marines under Lord Howe in the Channel Fleet for some months, and then the next year were drafted to other units; two companies going to the Black Watch for service in the West Indies. From this stems the adoption of the Black Watch tartan, as the Grant 'undress' or 'hunting' tartan.

James was Lord Lieutenant for Inverness for many years. It is worth recording that the famous Ayrshire poet, Robert Burns, lunched at Castle Grant in 1787, with James and his family. Lady Grant died in 1805, a great loss to all. James died at Castle Grant in 1811, and was buried at Duthill. Like his wife, he was greatly mourned.

They had seven sons and seven daughters, but several died young. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Lewis Alexander, who was born in 1767, and who succeeded also as the fifth Earl of Seafield. His eldest daughter, Anne, lived at Grant Lodge, Elgin, and was the subject of the famous Grant Clan march on that town in 1820 (see below).

Sir Lewis Alexander Grant of Grant, Bt. (1811–1840)

He was afterwards fifth Earl of Seafield, Viscount Reidhaven, Lord Ogilvie of Deskford and Cullen. Sir Lewis was born in 1767. He was educated at Westminster School, and then at Edinburgh University. He took studies in the law and passed in Scottish law. In 1788, at the age of 21, he was made Provost (Mayor) of Forres. In 1789 he was called to the Bar, and in that year he attended the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, where he made a well-reported speech. He was an able and learned young man, with considerable eloquence. In 1790 he was elected M.P. for Elgin. After his father's death he retired from public life, owing to poor health, and lived on his estates in various houses, but mainly at Grant Lodge, Elgin. When Lewis retired, his brother, Francis William, took over the management of the estates.

This would perhaps be the best point at which to explain how the Ogilvie Seafield titles and estates came to the Chiefs of Grant. As opposed to the Grant honours, the Ogilvie ones could go in the female line, failing heirs male. Sir Lewis succeeded to these in 1811, on the death of his cousin, the fourth Earl of Seafield, and the seventh Earl of Findlater; he being the closest heir male through Lady Margaret Ogilvie, who had married Sir Ludovick Grant in January 1735. As we have previously read, she was the eldest daughter of the fifth Earl of Findlater and Seafield. (See Appendix IV.)

Readers may enjoy this account of the last clan raid, namely, the march of the Grants to Elgin in 1820, written by William Fraser in his *History of the Chiefs of Grant*:

> Lady Anne Grant was a lady of great personal beauty and accomplishments, and was looked up to with pride by every one on the wide-extended estates of Grant, and especially by the Highlanders of Strathspey, where from her infancy she had been well known and almost idolised. Proof of this was given in a remarkable manner in 1820, during a contested election of a Member of Parliament for the Burghs of Elgin, Inverurie, Banff, Kintore, and Cullen, commonly known as the Elgin burghs. In Elgin particularly, where Lewis Earl of Seafield, with his sisters Anne, Margaret, and Penuel, resided at their mansion

of Grant Lodge, political feeling ran high. The contest lay between Mr. Farquharson of Finzean, brought forward by Lord Kintore to represent the burghs, and supported by the Earl of Seafield's interest, on one side, and General Duff, backed by Lord Fife, on the other, and the burghers of Elgin strongly favoured the cause of the latter. During the heat of the election the Grant ladies dared scarcely appear on the streets of the town without being annoyed by the rabble. Such conduct the high-spirited Lady Anne could ill brook, and on the morning of Sunday, 12th March, she communicated to her friends in Strathspey intelligence of the treatment to which she and her sisters were being subjected. What followed may be given in the words of one who was an eye-witness and actor in the proceedings. Grant Lodge was completely beleagured by the towns-people, who were all on the Fife side—not a soul was allowed to go in or out of the house, and those of the Town Council who were favourable to Colonel Grant were carried across the Firth to Sutherlandshire in an open boat, frightening the poor bodies out of their lives. Lady Anne contrived the escape of one of her grooms in the middle of the night, with a note to young Patrick Grant describing how they were situated, and saying she was sure his father's son, mere boy though he was, would not hear of the daughters and sisters of his chief being insulted as they were without making an effort for them to gather men as quickly as possible and come to their relief. A similar note was written to Captain Grant, Congash, the factor of Strathspey. Accordingly instant steps were taken. A fiery cross was sent round, and, in the course of a few hours, some five or six hundred men were on their way from Strathspey to Elgin. Some of the people were assembling at their parish churches when the news reached them. But instead of worshipping, they all joined in the march for Elgin. They got there just at daybreak, and marched through the town to Grant Lodge, at the gate of which they found a party of the towns-people, who had provided themselves with baskets filled with broken bottles to hurl at any one who might attempt a rescue. Seeing the numbers and resolute bearing of the Highlanders, the burghers instantly fled. The Strathspey men entered the grounds, where they were joyfully welcomed—Lady Anne, queen-like as she was, going about with a word of grateful greeting to every one. Their blood was up, and the difficulty was to get their men away without sacking and burning the town of Elgin. It is said that the Provost of Elgin was so afraid of this, that he contrived to obtain access by a back entrance to Grant Lodge. He implored Lady Anne, on his knees, to induce the Highlanders to spare the town, and return to Strathspey. This appeal was backed by the Sheriff of the county, and the persuasions of these gentlemen, aided by the bagpipes, prevailed. The Highlanders then started for Strathspey. Lady Anne sent orders to Forres, and every inn on the road, to give the Highlanders anything they wanted. At Forres they made a regular night of it, eating and drinking and dancing till morning, and so on to Strathspey without a halt, so that the men from the remoter parts must have walked fully eighty miles without going to bed. Sir Patrick adds, 'The news spread like wild-fire, and, had the struggle been protracted, we should have had the whole of the Highlands in the Lowlands—the Frasers in the Aird, the Mackenzies in Ross-shire, the Macphersons and Macdonalds in Badenoch and Lochaber, were collecting when the contest was ended by the election of Mr. Farquharson as member for the burghs'.

The 'Raid of Elgin', as it was called, is rightly described by Sir Patrick Grant as a grand exhibition of the loyalty of Strathspey, and forms a testimony of no ordinary kind to the affection which the noble character of Sir James Grant

called forth from his dependants, and was thus displayed towards his family long after his death. A sequel to this remarkable instance of attachment is told by a correspondent of the *Banffshire Journal,* writing on 23rd November 1872, and affords an illustration of how the conduct of the Strathspey Highlanders was regarded even by the Sovereign himself. On the occasion of King George the Fourth's visit to Scotland in 1822—at one of the presentations which took place during his stay at Holyrood, or at the ball given to His Majesty by the Peers of Scotland,—the King asked one of the lords in waiting to point out the lady on whose account so many of the Highlanders went to Elgin two years before. The lady being pointed out, the King emphatically remarked, 'Well, truly she is an object fit to raise the chivalry of a clan', the lord-in-waiting, or some other courtier, remarking that 'it was questionable whether His Majesty could depend upon so spontaneous a demonstration in his favour from any quarter of His Majesty's dominions'. The narrator of this anecdote, it is asserted, 'happened to have, at the time this event took place, every facility to know its truth'.

Lewis did not marry, and he was succeeded by Francis William, his brother.

Colonel Sir Francis William Grant of Grant, Bt. (1840–1853)

Later sixth Earl of Seafield, Viscount Reidhaven, and Lord Ogilvie of Deskford and Cullen.

Francis William married, firstly, Mary Anne Dunn, and, secondly, Louisa Emma Maunsell. He was born in 1778, and whilst it is not known where he was educated, we do know that he lived his early life at Grant Lodge, Elgin. In 1793 he was commissioned into the Grant Fencibles as lieutenant, and in 1794 was made a major in the Fraser of Lovat Fencibles. In 1799 he was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel in the 3rd Argyllshire Fencibles with permancy in that rank; hence he was thereafter popularly known as Colonel Grant. In 1800 he went to Gibraltar with his regiment, and the following year they returned home when peace was concluded.

In 1802 he became an M.P. (which he remained until 1840), and also acted as Lord Lieutenant for Inverness-shire, as well as looking after the estates and tenants, which he inherited in 1840. After his succession, he took his seat in the House of Lords, which resulted in his sitting in parliament for a record of 50 years.

He was particularly noted for tree planting, a tradition which has been continued to the present day. In fact, he planted more trees than anyone else at that time, even exceeding the Duke of Atholl, who, I have been told, used to have seeds shot to the tops of inaccessible hills by gun! Francis William also landscaped the beautiful surroundings of Cullen House, and effected improvements to Cullen and Portsoy harbours, as well as to the town of Cullen. The town used to be gathered round old Cullen church, just in front of Cullen House, and he had it rebuilt on its present and better site. He liberally contributed to literary societies in local towns.

After a short illness, aged 76 years, he died at Cullen House, from whence he was conveyed to Duthil via Castle Grant. His first wife, Mary Dunn of Higham House, Sussex, had died in 1840. In 1843 he married Louisa Emma Maunsell of Limerick, Ireland.

He had six sons and one daughter by his first wife. His first two sons pre-deceased him, and so he was succeeded by his third son, John Charles. His fourth son was James, from whom the present family is directly descended, and who will be discussed later. His fifth son, strangely enough, also married a daughter of Maunsell of Limerick, and his sixth son, George Henry, married a daughter of Gordon Cumming of Altyre. His only daughter, Jane, married Major-General Forester Walker, which is interesting, because the third wife of his son, James, was also of that family.

Sir John Charles Ogilvie Grant, Bt. (1853–1881)

Seventh Earl of Seafield, etc., and first Baron Strathspey, K.T. (Knight of the Thistle).

John Charles married the Hon. Caroline Stuart, who will be discussed in Chapter Seven. He was born in 1814 and went into the Royal Navy as a midshipman at the age of fourteen. He left the Service in 1840, when he became Viscount Reidhaven. In 1858 he was created Baron Strathspey of Strathspey, under which title he sat in the House of Lords. He developed the estates and was held in high esteem by the tenantry, as he tried to look after them, and he continued the tradition of re-afforestation. His Castle Grant herd of Highland cattle was well known and received many show awards, although he did not try to compete with his tenants' cattle. When at home he lived at Cullen House or Castle Grant, or at Balmacaan.

He was a ruling elder in the Church General Assembly at Edinburgh. In 1879 he was invested with the Order of the Thistle, a rare honour rather equivalent to the English Order of the Garter. One of the most valuable things he did for posterity must have been to initiate the private production of *The Chiefs of Grant,* by William Fraser, so that a detailed chronological history could be handed down, and he took part in the general research and production up to the time of his death.

There was a serious quarrel between John Charles and his brothers, because he seems to have refused to account adequately to them as to the cash position during the period that their father, the sixth Earl, had managed the estates for his uncle, the fifth Earl, when the latter was mentally incapacitated towards the end of his life. Also, whilst John Charles is said to have been 'a red hot' Conservative, his brother, James, who became the ninth Earl, was said to be a Radical. As a result of these differences it seems that John Charles disentailed the estates, by agreement with his brothers, on the understanding he would re-entail them at a later date. But this he failed to do before his

death, thus it was possible for his son to leave them to his mother, John Charles's widow.

Many people will be unfamiliar with the term 'entail'. In simple language, it means that real estate had to pass to the nearest next male heir, or according to the deed of entail. 'Disentail' means that by permit of the Court of Session, the entail was broken and the estate would pass on death to anyone as specified in the deceased's will. It is quite a mystery as to why John Charles's two brothers agreed to this disentailment, as it resulted in their being entirely excluded from what should have been their vast inheritance, and, in fact, this continued until my late cousin, Countess Nina, inherited in 1946.

John Charles died at Cullen House and was buried at Duthil. There were reported to be 10,000 mourners at his funeral, in a heavy snowstorm, with the customary pipe bands. With his death ended the era when the Laird's ruling hand had been ready to help and guide his family and clan, as will be understood by readers of the following chapters, largely because of his quarrel with his brothers. He left one child, Ian Charles.

Sir Ian Charles Ogilvie-Grant, Bt. (1881–1884)

Eighth Earl of Seafield, second Baron Strathspey, etc., etc.

Ian Charles was born in 1851. He was educated at Eton for some years, and in 1869, was commissioned into the Life Guards. He relinquished his commission in 1877. On his 21st birthday there were the customary massive celebrations at Castle Grant, including bonfires and so on. The Strathspey tenants presented him with a portrait of himself painted by Sir Francis Grant, the then President of the Royal Academy of Arts.* General Sir Patrick Grant performed the presentation with an appropriate address, and there was a reply by Ian Charles. This was followed by a banquet in a marquee 120ft. by 60ft. at the castle front. All Grants and tenants were invited to the celebrations, and it illustrates the size of the celebration to record that General Ulysses Grant, the President of the United States of America, sent a representative!

Ian Charles died at *Claridges* hotel in London after an operation to relieve a slight lameness, which entailed lifting and tying an artery. He made good progress towards recovery for a few days, but suddenly he became weak and

*Whilst I have not seen the portrait presented to Ian Charles (it is an interesting one as it shows in the background a burning beacon on top of Craigallachie) I have nevertheless, an excellent engraving of it, which I acquired quite by chance. When my H.Q. was in Edinburgh some years ago, and I was travelling north, I often used to stop for a few minutes to look round the little antique shop at Newtonmore and exchange a word with the two ladies who owned it. One day they said 'We have just thrown out one of your ancestors into the town rubbish dump, you had better go and see!' So I rushed off to the smouldering dump and searched around and lo, I found the engraving of Ian Charles in good condition. It now hangs in my home.

faint, and four days later expired from nervous exhaustion. He was buried at Duthil, and his mother produced an 'In Memoriam' book of the funeral and the official condolences, running into 192 pages. At Appendix V is a copy of Ian Charles's will, made some two years before his untimely decease.

Castle Grant from the south-west.

Chapter Seven

THE DOWAGER CAROLINE

The Dowager Countess of Seafield (1884–1911)

THE WIDOW OF THE SEVENTH EARL has now to be discussed, because she had been left the whole of the estates by her son, the eighth Earl, and thus had full control of the estates (including the Grant estates), extending over 300,000 acres, until her death in 1911. The dowager was a younger daughter of the 11th Earl of Blantyre, a title which became extinct in 1900 when the 12th Earl died.

During her years of proprietorship she seems to have lived as a recluse so far as the Ogilvie-Grants were concerned. Thus little is known about her personally. For example, the first time my uncle, the 11th Earl of Seafield, was in Speyside was in 1911 to act as chief mourner at her funeral procession from Cullen to Castle Grant and on to Duthil. He had never met her: she ensured he never came to Grant country. All family contacts with her, with one exception which will be described below, were through her law agent, Sir Charles Logan, W.S. Through him she sent various members of the family periodic small remittances. None of them had any other source of income. They were often in debt, and they had to live very economically. Logan also used to keep an eye on the family, doubtless to report to the dowager, and they were, it would thus appear, paid to keep away.

In 1902, my grandmother, the Dowager Nina Countess of Seafield, widow of the 10th Earl, had saved just sufficient money to pay passage to come over to England from New Zealand via Australia, accompanied by her daughters, my aunts, the Ladies Caroline Louisa, Sydney Montague, and Nina Geraldine Ogilvie-Grant. My grandmother wanted to meet and talk to the dowager. She also wanted to see her son, James, and his wife, who were living here, as well as wanting to live herself in Britain. She came over secretly, because she feared the dowager would try to stop her coming by cutting off her allowance, which is actually what had happened on occasions.

Fortunately, my Aunt Caroline was a daily diarist, and I have her diaries from 1888 to 1930. Apart from what she did each day, they contain all sorts of other information, such as 'Duchess of Fife is 35 to-day'. The following account of their visit to Cullen House is based on my aunt's diary. My grandmother and her three daughters arrived at Tilbury on 19 February 1902, and stayed at the *Euston Hotel* till the 22 February, when they left Euston for Scotland. My grandmother wrote that they were met by Logan in London, who claimed that unless they returned to New Zealand their allowances would not be paid; however, something was actually paid soon after.

This is an extract from Aunt Caroline's diary:

23rd February 1902 (Uncle Eyre is 60)

We had a tiny compartment to ourselves and each had a corner, but we could not sleep one wink owing to the swaying of the train which went 607 miles in 13½ hours. Such a terrible rate! Passed through many manufacturing towns in England. When we got to Scotland the snow was very thick; here and there the little low stone houses so funny. Got to Aberdeen at 11.45 a.m. Had lunch and waited in the warm waiting room till we got the Cullen train at 3.40. Reached Cullen at 6.10 and were directed to the *Seafield Arms* hotel. Very nice place. Well, we are really at Cullen. Such a quaint old place. We went for a nice long walk.

24th February

A fine day, but the air is cold. We got a cab and drove to Cullen House. The cabbie had to get a pass at the entrance and he was reluctant to go to the House but was persuaded after a firm order . . . The butler said Lady Seafield was out and so Mother left her cards.

25th February

Before breakfast was finished a Mr. or Sir James Campbell called, apparently the Dowager's agent. He seems a really nice man and had a long talk about various things. He really wanted to know what we wanted, as we had frightened the Dowager into fits. It was agreed we would call on the Dowager at 12 o'clock, but we must not speak one word on any kind of business or ask any questions. This was agreed and he said 'I suppose you can walk. I hear that you are very good walkers'. So we all walked up. A butler showed us through several beautiful rooms and into a very large room with a fire at either end. The Dowager soon came in, a pretty fair and very nervous little woman, followed by her elder sister, Lady Buchanan, and Campbell. Later Lord Charles Kennedy, the Dowager's nephew came in from shooting and very muddy. No one had much to say and we left after half an hour and shook the dust of Cullen House off our tired feet.

They stayed another three days and explored the district where they met several 'nice' local people and incidentally saw the dowager's carrige pass the hotel several times. They then returned to London.

It is difficult to explain or understand the inhospitable and, in fact, cruel reception described above. As will be seen from the brief resumé of her will

given below, the dowager's influence lasted till 1946 and beyond. She had enormous power in her lifetime. In a local press report about her funeral, it was said that it would not appear that her decease could be mourned in Speyside, because very few of the inhabitants actually knew her at all, since she did not go round much, and when she did she was always escorted, and protected from contacts with locals and tenantry. I have failed to obtain any personal information about her.

It is said that when she inherited, there were debts on the estates of some £800,000. An enormous sum for those days, 1884! The annual revenues from the 300,000-odd acres were said to amount to some £80,000, and during her life she kept the estates intact, and tried to pay off the debt, which, in fact, she nearly succeeded in doing—an achievement much to her credit. She was said to have lived mainly on her own private income. She had monuments to her husband and son placed in all 17 estate churches, and planned her own funeral down to the last detail.

For those who do not understand the management of a large landed estate, it must be explained that whilst £80,000 was an enormous annual income for those days, the costs of running the estates could easily swallow all this and more. Apart from government taxes, local rates, stipends to the Church of Scotland, and other similar standing charges, there would be immense repair, maintenance and renewal costs, staff wages for house and gardens, gamekeepers, foresters, estate manager, etc. Thus it can be seen that great care and skill would be required, in order to leave a surplus of revenue over income.

The Dowager Caroline had royalty staying on the estates for the shooting several times. King Edward VII was a frequent visitor. The first time was when he was Prince of Wales in 1895, at Tulchan Lodge. The story is that she had her head gamekeeper sleep under her bedroom window, in case the prince tried to visit her, as he had a reputation for 'fondness' of the opposite sex, and so far as I can ascertain the dowager was not a person to indulge in such frivolities. By all accounts the Tulchan shooting lodge was on a site behind the present fine castellated stone mansion, and was a rather rambling, unsatisfactory, building. The shoot was leased to Arthur Sassoon, and H.R.H. was often his guest there. (The Sassoons were very successful merchants in the Far East.) Some years later, the building was destroyed by fire, at which time the shooting tenant was Mr. MacQuorquadale, and under the terms of the lease he built the present, rather magnificent, castellated mansion. To return to the dowager: in all fairness it must be recorded that she did ask several times, from 1889 onwards, through Sir Charles Logan, that the two boys, James (the 11th Earl) and Trevor Ogilvie-Grant, my father, should be sent to Britain from New Zealand, at her expense, for education and upbringing, etc. However, no responsibility would be accepted for them. My grandmother could not bring herself to agree to trust her sons to the dowager, particularly with no onus of

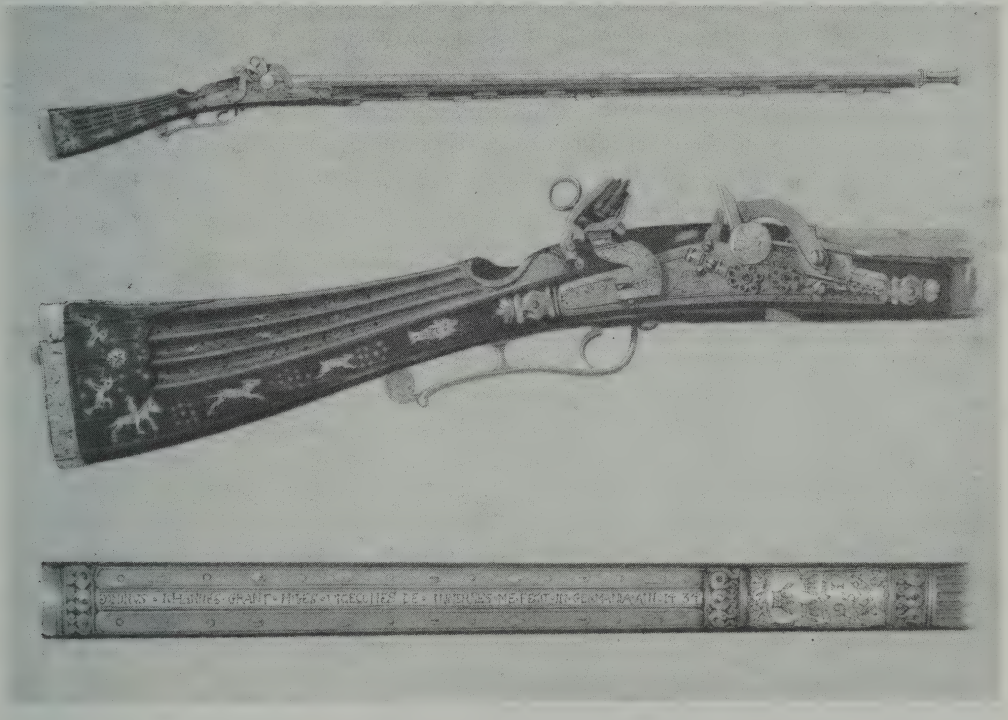
responsibility, as she feared she would never see them again, and her children naturally agreed with her. Looking back, it is possible that this was a bad decision, and James at least appears to have later regretted his mother's decision. It is a pity that something could not have been worked out, so they could all have come home, but the Dowager Caroline could not be approached direct.

It is now necessary to give a brief resumé of some parts of the dowager's will, to enable the later history of our family to be fully understood. The will ran to 60 pages, with many codicils, dated from 1891 to 1911. First of all, there were a large number of financial bequests and annuities to her nieces and her other relations, friends and servants totalling some £80,000 or so, and to the Ian Charles hospital at Grantown. The main bulk of cash, furnishings, china, silver, plate and all the collected Grant and Ogilvie family jewellery was left to relatives of her family, who really had no need, being wealthy in their own right. It was said that cart-loads were taken away. All the dowager's private papers were to be burnt unexamined.

She left the remaining property to trustees to manage. The ones I met individually on one or more occasions were: Sir Reginal McLeod of McLeod; The Mackintosh of Mackintosh; Sir David Baird of Newbyth; Colonel Garden Duff of Hatton; and Evan J. Cuthbertson, W.S., who had succeeded Sir Charles Logan. They had to administer the whole, and keep Castle Grant and Cullen House available for the use of the Earl and Countess of Seafield, if the trustees saw fit. They were to attempt to reduce the debts on the estates, to pay certain annuities to the family of the 10th Earl, and when the next heir attained the age of 40 years to hand over entirely to him or her. They were given full discretionary powers within these limits. Thus they continued in full control, until my late cousin, Nina, became 40 years of age in 1946. They did normally pay all the remittances up to the full amount laid down for the family, and seem to have kept the estates intact, except for the sale of Balmacaan House and the estate at Glenurquart when my cousin inherited, which they said they sold to pay her succession duties, and also because it was uneconomic to manage, being at such a distance from the other properties. It was sold to a timber merchant, who recouped himself from the felling of the timber and then re-sold. The house is now, I understand, demolished. When I visited it many years ago, it was a large Georgian-style mansion with a wealth of varnished pine wood inside. The shootings and the house were let for many years to Americans called Bradley-Martin.

The trustees, I believe, did little to train my late cousin in management of her estates, but they did towards the end of their term of office make her husband, Mr. Derek Studley-Herbert one of their number, so that he had some advance training. The dowager further directed that after her interment the mausoleum at Duthil was to be closed, but kept in repair. On looking back over this history, I have come to the conclusion that the dowager was not

quite as bad as my grandmother, at least, had thought her to be. She did keep the estates intact and maintained. Whilst there were clearly mistakes on both sides, nevertheless I feel it would have been better if she could have had the family (and certainly the earl) up on Speyside a little, and had some direct contact with them during her life, instead of always employing an agent as an all-powerful watch-dog and intermediary. What is clear is that the dowager succeeded in making the Ogilvie-Grants hate her. In those days colonists were rather thought of as being primitive people, and the sort of question then asked by persons in Britain, who should have known better, was 'Do you eat with knives and forks?' Life in the colonies was hard and primitive, because everyday articles could not be very readily acquired. Most things had to be imported, and the question of cost was always uppermost. However, these considerations cannot fully account for the dowager's totally exclusive attitude.



Old Gun from Castle Grant (Fraser)

Chapter Eight

THE CHIEFS FROM 1884 TO THE PRESENT DAY

Sir James Ogilvie-Grant of Grant, Bt. (1884–1888)

Ninth Earl of Seafield, Viscount Reidhaven, Lord Ogilvie of Deskford, etc.

Sir James Ogilvie-Grant was born in 1817, the fourth son of Sir Francis William Grant, sixth Earl of Seafield. He resided at Mayne, near Elgin, and also had a house in London. He was educated at Harrow, and then had a captaincy in the 42nd Foot Regiment. He was long connected with the Volunteers, and became colonel of the Morayshire Battalion. He was M.P. for Elgin and Nairn from 1868 to 1874, and Deputy Lieutenant of Morayshire. He was created Baron Strathspey of Strathspey in 1884, which peerage was previously held by his elder brother, John Charles, and his nephew, Ian Charles. One wonders what he thought about his landless situation?

He was married three times. Firstly, he married Caroline Louisa Eyre Evans of Ash Hill Towers, co. Limerick in 1841, a relation of Lord Carberry. I am told by the Evans family that Ash Hill is now a show house. She died in 1850, leaving one son, Francis William, the subject of the next record. Secondly, he married Constance Helena Abercromby of Birkenbog and Forglen in 1853.* His second wife died in 1872, leaving a son, Robert Abercromby, who served in the Gordons in the Boer and Afghan wars. He left a son and a daughter. Thirdly, he married Georgina Adelaide Forester in 1875, a widow, and one of the daughters of General F. N. Walker of Manor House, Bushey, Herts. She died in Elgin, where she had a house (probably Mayne), in 1903. It is perhaps of interest to record that my grandmother and aunts used to see a lot of her at 61 Onslow Gardens, her house in London, presumably her husband's town

*Some years ago my cousin, Nina Countess of Seafield, asked my wife and I to drive her to lunch with Lady Abercromby, of Forglen. We found a large and beautiful Victorian house, with ornamental lawns sweeping down to the Devron, a famed fishing river. As may well be imagined, it was a great joy to me to meet this name from the past in person, as well as to be entertained in this supremely comfortable and peaceful mansion, set in such graceful surroundings that it was hard to believe we were, in fact, in the north-east of Scotland.

house, and sometimes there were three Countesses of Seafield in that house together, and, of course, another at Cullen House! She left her money to various charities, and Francis William received nothing from his father's decease.

Sir Francis William Ogilvie-Grant, 10th Earl of Seafield, etc. (1888)

My grandfather, Frank, was born in Ireland in 1847. His mother died when he was three, and when his father married Constance Abercromby he was sent off, as was customary, to a preparatory school. He normally spent his holidays at Grant Lodge, Elgin, with his step-grandmother, Louisa Lady Seafield, the second wife of the sixth earl.

He served in the Royal Navy as a midshipman, and then appears to have entered the Merchant Service, as a junior officer. In 1870, he went to New Zealand before the mast. It was not thought possible that he would ever obtain the titles, and at that time it was quite the thing to seek one's fortunes in the colonies; but, like so many others, he instead lost the little money he had.

He made contact with his maternal uncle, Major George T. Evans, who had a farm at Waiareka, near Otago, called 'Clovon Evan'. The major had sold up Ash Hill in County Limerick as things were bad in Ireland, and emigrated. The major was related to the Maunsells, whose daughter married the sixth earl.

Frank bought a few hundred acres of sheep grazing at Kia Ora, near 'Clovon Evan'. He called his farm 'Haydowns'. In 1874 he married Major Evans's only daughter, Nina, his first cousin. By all accounts, they were a very devoted couple. Unfortunately, he had to sell up soon after and lost all his capital. The market price for sheep had gone down to 2½p each in modern money, so he was financially broken in spite of the help he received from his father-in-law.

He removed to the town of Oamaru, and set up as an estate agent, but this failed and so he took up any labouring work he could get, to keep his family from virtual destitution. Times were very hard for him. Nina, my grandmother, took domestic work to help out, and at this time she became interested in the Salvation Army, which close interest she kept up for the rest of her life; and I am told that she played the tambourine in the local Salvation Army band.

There was correspondence between Frank, his father, and his half-brother, Robert Abercromby. This was effected by the 'Frisco mail which seems to have run very regularly, once a week. It ought to be explained that in those days, the southern half of the South Island was the most populated and prosperous part of New Zealand, because of the gold fields. It was only at a later date that the North Island took over, and the South had its wealth mainly in sheep-farming.

His eldest daughter, my Aunt Caroline, had a number of these letters, which doubtless would have been most interesting reading today, but she lent them to

spiritualist in 1906, and they, unfortunately, were lost. Aunt Caroline was a believer in spiritualism and produced two large books of 'automatic writings' from relatives in the spirit world. She was, however, the family's respected 'Samuel Pepys' diarist over a period of some 40 years, which habit she must have learned from her father, Frank, who kept a ship's log type of diary, of which only three volumes exist today.

Frank continued with labouring work of all kinds, until in 1884 he became Viscount Reidhaven, consequent to the decease of Ian Charles, and his father, James, my great-grandfather, succeeded as the ninth Earl of Seafield. Frank was then helped by small financial remittances from the Dowager Caroline, through Sir Charles Logan, her lawyer. He stood for the New Zealand parliament in 1884, but just missed being elected. In 1888, he succeeded to the earldom, and the other titles; the dowager sent him a larger remittance—I think about £600 per annum.

Sadly, it appears that he had for some time suffered from heart disease, and when on holiday in the Lakes, and looking round one of the famous South Island goldfields in a friend's pony and trap, he became ill, and died shortly afterwards in Oamaru in December 1888, the fourth Earl of Seafield and Chief of Clan Grant, to die within seven years. The New Zealanders treated him with great consideration. He had an enormous semi-military-type funeral, attended by over 5,000 people in Oamaru. Two of his children are buried with their father in Oamaru cemetery, with a memorial stone provided by my Aunt Nina, his youngest daughter.

His children were: James, the subject of the next record, born in 1876; Trevor, my father, born 1879; John Charles, born 1887, died 1893; Caroline Louisa, born 1877; Sydney Montague, born 1882; Ina Eleanora, born 1882, died 1893; and Nina Geraldine, born 1884.

His wife, Nina, was born in 1847, and died in Hove, Sussex (England) in 1935. She was buried in the Evans mausoleum in co. Limerick, Ireland. Before we leave Frank we should set down briefly a few further details of his daughters and his wife. Aunt Caroline, the diarist we have touched on: she remained a spinster, but not from choice. The man she liked was killed by a train in Egypt, but she longed to have a home of her own. She lived with her mother and her sisters as convenient. She was the most comfortable and practical aunt, especially for a small boy.

Nina Geraldine was my most successful and distinguished aunt. She married Sir Lees Knowles in 1915. He came from an old Lancashire coal-owning family, and did a great many things worth recording. He was M.P. for Salford West from 1886 to 1906. A considerable athlete in his youth, he later took a great interest in hackney ponies. In fact, his competition prizes are still contested for each year. He was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and O.C. the Lancashire Fusiliers. He was a recognised expert on Napoleonic matters, and wrote a number of historical books, such as *Minden and the Seven Years War,* and

The Corps Students of Heidelberg University, which latter was where he, in fact, had studied. His main residence which I knew, was at No. 4 Park Street, London; he also owned an estate and two houses near Manchester, called 'Westwood' and 'Turton Towers'. After his death, Aunt Nina brought some of her Evans relations from New Zealand to England, hence we have the pleasure of having them here today.

My Aunt Sydney was my most unusual aunt, in fact, even Aunt Caroline did not understand her. She seemed to me to be very prim and reserved, no doubt the loss of her twin sister, Ina Eleanora, had affected her. She married the Rev. William Spring Rice, B.A., in 1912. He was rector of Sympson, Buckinghamshire, and died in 1919. She did not stay with her husband because his niece ran the property and acted as housekeeper, leaving Aunt Sydney in the position of a non-paying guest, which she strongly objected to, but without avail.

We have read how my grandmother came to England in 1902. Until her death she lived in various rented houses and rooms, moving around from Malvern to Caterham, to London and Sussex, with her daughters, or without. They never stayed long in any one place. She was a distinguished and unusual character. She always wore black with a jet rosary round her neck, and her black hair was long and drawn down over the left breast in ringlets. She continued her charitable works. I can remember hungry children coming to the back door of Lismore Lodge, Twickenham, in 1915, and being given food. At the age of three I can remember Lismore Lodge quite well, and as a vague shadow, my Uncle James, the 11th Earl, leaning on the mantlepiece on one of his rare visits to his mother when on army leave. For some reason this fabulous figure seems to have rather disappointed me. It must have been very shortly before he was killed on the Western Front. My grandmother always maintained her interest in and contact with the Salvation Army.

Perhaps one might record here that she donated a small writing desk to the Russell Museum before she left New Zealand. This may have been from either her Irish family, or from her husband's Grant family, but, its origin is, unfortunately, not known. However, it is still on show there, with a note to say it was donated by my grandmother. She had removed to Whangarei from Oamaru after my grandfather died; this is near to Russell which was the original capital of the colony. The area is north of Auckland.

Captain Sir James Ogilvie-Grant, 11th Earl of Seafield, etc. (1888–1915)

James was born in Oamaru, South Island, New Zealand in 1876, where he spent his early years. He succeeded to the earldom and the chieftainship in December 1888, at the age of twelve. He then went to a private school at Aikaroa, and in 1890 he went to Christ's College, Christchurch, the capital of the South Island. Next he went to Lincoln College, to study agriculture and forestry.

There is a photograph of him with a small pennyfarthing bicycle, and I have discovered that this bicycle was sent to him by the Dowager Caroline. The sons of my grandmother had few, if any, toys. There was no money to spare for such things, so the bike will have been a red-letter present.

After the family left Oamaru and went to live in Auckland in 1895 at the top of the North Island, James served in various volunteer military units, such as the Canterbury Rifles and the City Guards, and, in fact, he maintained an interest in military matters all his life. When he came to England he joined various volunteer units. At school he is reported to have been quite a runner, winning many sprint events.

He received a number of congratulatory messages of goodwill from Clan Grant societies, and particularly from the one in Grantown on his coming of age in 1897, as well as having receptions held for him in New Zealand. The dowager, however, did not encourage any Speyside rejoicing, as she said she had retired from public life.

In 22 June 1898, James was married to Nina Townend, eldest daughter of Dr. Townend, M.D., an ambitious general practitioner of Christchurch, at St Barnabas's church, Fendalton, N.Z., in the presence of two friends. The doctor was a friend of the family. On 15 October 1898, the young couple travelled by the *Oceana* to London, where they stayed for two weeks visiting friends. It appears that Sir Charles Logan met them on arrival, and, it is reported, remained in close attendance upon them, so that he could let the dowager have full reports, no doubt. There is a rumour that James paid a secret visit to Grantown, and saw the castle from a distance. However that may be, the fact is that after a few weeks, they returned to New Zealand. It is thought that during this time the doctor had been giving the couple an allowance, and it may be that James secured another allowance from the dowager, through Logan.

In a few months, rather surprisingly, the couple again returned to London, where they seem to have lived for a few years. James joined a Volunteer Army Unit, and was stationed in Bedford and Colchester, and he did training at Bordon and Tidworth from time to time. In about 1905, they went to live in the South of France and in Florence in Italy, because James said he could not afford to live in England on the pittance he received. There are snapshots showing that he also went on a visit to Egypt.

In 1906 their only child was born—my cousin, Nina, the late Countess of Seafield. She was born in Nice. James was so happy, and sent almost daily letters to his mother and sisters in England. At that time he must have achieved a rather improved allowance from the dowager, as he was able to live rather more comfortably, and had the services of a maid, Miss Street, who remained with the family for many years until the 1920s. They next went to live in Queen County, Ireland, and alternated between there, London, and Florence for the next few years.

Early in May 1907 James had his mother and sisters to stay with him in Ireland, to help look after little Nina, his daughter, while his wife had to go to London for specialist treatment, and he had to go to do his military training. They liked the old rambling house at Ballacolla in Queen County. This is the first time he had had his relations to stay as far as I know. They stayed till mid-June. It is worth quoting Aunt Caroline's diary entry about the journey:

> *1st May 1907* (Mr. Cadogan's birthday)
>
> A fine day though windy. We got to Holyhead (tickets 25/6 each) at about 4 a.m. and went on to the boat. We did not feel one bit ill although the crossing was very rough. Arrived at Dublin about 7.30 a.m. Had breakfast 2/- each, and drove to Kingsbridge Station and left by the 9.15 train for Abbeyluise where we arrived at 11.15. James was waiting with the jaunting cart. The luggage being sent on afterwards. We had a nice drive of four miles to Ballacolla. The house is very nice. An old rambling one. Baby has such a nice large nursery. James adores her more than ever. We were ready for lunch and then saw round the place. Rain followed. James had a lemur called 'Jackie' as a pet.

James even went as far afield as Barbados, and Nina, his wife, went home to New Zealand, for her father's funeral.

This brings us up to the start of the Great War in 1914, when James was commissioned into the Cameron Highlanders (5th Battalion), commanded by Lochiel in 1914. The battalion went to France in 1915, and were held in reserve for a time during the battle of Loos when great losses were suffered; James was made a company commander, of 'A' Company. The whole battalion was then down to only 101 men (all ranks), instead of the 800–1,000 it had started with. Then the battle of Ypres commenced, and James was in command of the battalion, being about the only trained officer left. One morning he went into the very shallow trenches, full of water, and with a low parapet. He was as brave as a lion, Lochiel had said. The enemy were on the famous Hill 60. He was visible to the enemy, and was shot in the head by a sniper; he died some hours later, in a field hospital behind the lines. He was buried at the British cemetery at Poperinghe, called Boeschepe. He was a great loss to all. His little daughter, Nina, then became the Countess of Seafield, and my father, Trevor, his brother, inherited the Grant honours, and became Lord Strathspey and 31st Chief of the Clan.

It would be appropriate here to speak of Nina, 12th Countess of Seafield in her own right. In 1930 she married Mr. Derek Studley-Herbert, who died in 1960. Nina had two children: Ian Derek Francis Ogilvie-Grant, born in 1939, the present Earl of Seafield; and Pauline Anne Studley-Herbert Ogilvie-Grant, born in 1944, and now married to Mr. Hugh Sykes. Nina was a really exceptional hostess. She had a wonderful knack of making her guests feel very much at home. I have certainly never encountered such hospitality as she dispensed on the many occasions she had us to stay at Cullen House or at Kinvechy Lodge. I, for one, always felt I was completely at home when staying with her.

I ought to record here that one day at Cullen, Nina asked me, much to my surprise, if I'd like to see her mother, my Uncle James's wife. Well, I'd never seen this relative, only heard a great deal about her, and I had no idea where she was. I only knew that she went off on cruises up the Amazon. I was taken to see her in the large bedroom overlooking the Cullen Burn. I also met her on another occasion, when she came down before dinner. A charming, frail old lady; she knew who I was, but when I asked her what happened to her sister, May Townend, to whom my father was engaged in 1902, I regret to say I failed to obtain any clear information. She was buried in the grounds, near Cullen church.

My cousin Nina liked America very much, and had many American friends; she spent much time in the States. She also had a property in Nassau in the West Indies. I had the pleasure of staying a night or two in her lovely flat in Paris, with a recording studio adjoining, but not, unfortunately, when she was present. We have also paid many visits to her penthouse-type flat in Belgravia, London.

It was a great loss to us when she died in 1969. She was buried in the front of Cullen House. I attended as a mourner. Mr. Cyril Grant of Worthing, Sussex, arranged a memorial service for Nina at the Presbyterian church there, and asked me to give an address, and I think it may give a picture of my cousin if I quote it here:

> I am going to try to give you a brief picture of my cousin, the late Countess of Seafield as I knew her. I will refer to her as Nina, because that is the name she liked to be known by. She was a completely charming figure with an unobtrusive and modest but nevertheless magnetic personality. Everything seemed to revolve around her. She seemed to be the complete master of the situation all the time and in bearing the load of her heavy responsibility for the magnificent and very old patrimony with which she had been endowed. She had great loyalty towards and from the numerous staff of retainers and experts she had built around her. She was very considerate to other people, never hectoring or bossy. She seldom put pen to paper but preferred word of mouth and particularly the telephone. If she said something she usually meant it and so all knew where they stood. There was therefore little uncertainty or change of mind. She loved music of which she was a patron, as well as other forms of art. She was easy to talk to, but often very difficult to pin down. She had a skill for rapidly disappearing in order to avoid an issue. One only knew one side of her life. She loved, perhaps best of all, people about her. She was a really great hostess, as only those few with the facilities can be. She produced a feeling of zest and gaiety with no regimentation. All you had to do was to fit in and enjoy yourself with the minimum of inconvenient ceremony. You would meet at her parties simply everyone. Of course there were assorted millionaires, princes, earls down to ordinary professional people and her employees. Nationalities ranged from America, through Europe to Nepal. In fact one never really knew who would turn up, apart from a few regular intimates. It was difficult to avoid over-eating and over-drinking, but a day on the moors with a gun, or on the river with a rod soon put that right. She took great trouble to see that her guests had all they wanted. She gave the impression of always being very busy, and the best way to have a chat with her was to visit

her bedroom after breakfast, but even then she was constantly on the telephone with notebook and pencil arranging orders for the day, propped on pillows looking particularly charming and rested.

She was very kind in helping people out of trouble. She had a great sense of drama and thoroughly enjoyed creating a situation or an argument, in which I never knew her to give way on, even if she was not wholly right. This was just fun. She was very quick and observant and this gave vent to her great sense of humour, when, for example she overheard some word she was not intended to hear.

Her funeral was lovely. It was raining, but old Cullen church had so many flowers that Banffshire and Morayshire must have been cleaned out. Mr. Guthrie, the minister of Cullen, and an old friend, performed a most moving ceremony. He could always be relied on to come up trumps. During a prayer, I was impelled to look round to the south window in this 14th-century kirk, and there I saw the sun streaming in. I thought that some people might have claimed this as a vision, a good one, that all would be well, but, of course, I realised no vision could bring Nina back to material life. She was carried out of the east door on the stalwart shoulders of six of her people, keepers, foresters, chauffeur, and the like, followed by a tenant in Grant tartan piping that so exquisitely beautiful, but so sad, lament 'The Flowers of the Forest', followed by Ian, her son, Pauline, her daughter, Mary (Ian's wife), and myself, followed by a select company of mourners. I could scarcely refrain from weeping, and I was told afterwards that I was not the only one. Nina was laid to rest in the large rose-bed outside the main entrance to Cullen House. This in itself typifies what I have tried to express, which is that Nina was no ordinary person. I remember her for her sweet charm, magnetic elevating personality, and her kindness. My family, Michael and Amanda, my wife, Olive, and I feel we have suffered an irreparable loss, and I can only wish that I had had more opportunities to get to know Nina better than I did. For many it must be the end of an era.

My cousin, Ian (known as 'Ginger') then inherited the Ogilvie titles from his mother. He continued the tremendous family interest in forestry, both in growing trees from seed and re-planting. He had greatly assisted his mother in this enterprise. To give an idea as to its size I recollect that at his 21st birthday celebrations I was told that 13 million trees had been planted since the end of the war. His 21st birthday party was a stupendous affair. We had very kindly been invited to stay at Cullen House. Apart from food and drink for a great many guests, most being local people, there was an enormous bonfire. We were lucky enough to spend several Christmas and New Year holidays with them at Cullen, all of which were enormous fun.

Since the sale of Balmacaan Urquart Estates in 1946, the following Grant estates have been sold at various times so far as I can ascertain. I list them in no particular order. (An estate means a property of around 8,000 acres upwards, and generally comprises a mansion house or shooting lodge, one or

more farms with buildings, houses and cottages, forestry plantations, grouse moor, and possibly some red deer stalking and salmon fishing.) The list includes Carrbridge, Muckrach , Lochindorb, Forest Lodge, Tulcan, Easter Elchies, Delfer, and Rothes. Thus of the actual Grant country, not much remains in the Seafield ownership: roughly Kinvechy and Castle Grant. Revack, which runs for about 50,000 acres from Nethybridge to past Cromdale, is owned by the Lady Pauline, and will presumably go to her son, Harry. The Ogilvie estate, which came to the Grants with the Seafield titles, is generally intact. It runs very roughly within a triangle from Keith in the south to Buckie in the west, and Banff in the east.

It should not be forgotten that whoever owns so-called 'Clan Lands' as the current proprietor, has ownership rights and can prosecute trespassers. Nevertheless, having said that, I would add that most landed proprietors are very willing to allow visitors limited access or information if they are asked. What proprietors really object to is people taking a liberty without the courtesy of a prior request.

Sir Trevor Ogilvie-Grant of Grant, Bt., The Lord Strathspey of Strathspey, 31st Chief (1915–1949)

My father was born in Oamaru, New Zealand, in 1879. Whilst he worshipped his father, who died when he was nine, he appears to have been brought up to some extent by Major and Mrs. George Evans, of whom he was also very fond.

He attended the Oamaru State School with his brother, James, and then at the age of 11 he went to Waitaki Boys High School, and later to St John's College, Auckland, when his mother removed there. He was a lieutenant in the Auckland Naval Volunteer Company in 1898, when there was a lengthy press report on the launching of their new oil launch by his mother. (The launch was named *Alert,* and was 47ft. long, propelled by a 16 h.p. Hercules oil engine which gave her a speed of 10 knots. She cost £600 and was used to convey some sixty or more volunteers to training areas.) Subsequently my father became a lieutenant in the Nature Rifle Corps of Christchurch.

From 1900–1903, father worked for a firm of solicitors in Christchurch, and for some time lived with Dr. Townend, for whom he did confidential secretarial work. During this time he became engaged to the doctor's other daughter, May, but this for some reason was broken off about 1903. At this time he was receiving an allowance of £120 per annum from the dowager.

In 1905 he married Alice Louisa Hardy Johnston, my mother. Her father was born in Belfast in 1817, and was a godson of Admiral Hardy of H.M.S. *Victory* fame. He became a civil engineer, and at one time assisted Robert Stevenson and Isambard Kingdom Brunel, both famous railway engineers. In 1856 he went to India for bridging and railway engineering in a number of states. In 1873 he went to New Zealand for health reasons, where he died

in 1894 in Christchurch. His wife was a daughter of the Rev. Albany Wade of Hilton Castle, County Durham. Fortunately, I have a long and complete record of his life, and whilst it is not a proper subject for report in this book I feel it is necessary for the record to state these few interesting facts. He was related to the Johnstons of Annandale, an important Scottish border family.

Father removed to Wellington, the capital city, and obtained a job in the post office money order department, where he remained until 1913, when we all came over to England. He then took a house called Wyke Lodge, in London Road, Twickenham, near my grandmother's house. Father joined the Volunteers, and did drills, as did my Aunt Caroline, who joined the Women's Volunteers. She says in her diaries that she enjoyed this very much. Most of the drills took place in Richmond Park.

In 1916 we removed to a house I have very happy memories of, at 2 Carlton Road, on Putney Hill (it still stands today as I write). The house next door was that of Sir Oswald Stoll, the famous theatrical producer. His house was bombed flat in the 'blitz', and most of the other houses have been replaced by large blocks of flats. I went to Glengyle House School, a few doors down the road. My sister went to the Girls' High School, which was behind our garden. Meanwhile, father was commissioned into the Army Service Corps, and became a gas instructor amongst other things. I remember he was posted for a short time to Bath and to Prees Heath, Cheshire, and he did O.C. Troops duty on trooping vessels.

Then I was sent to Wellesley House Prep School, Broadstairs, which is now combined with St Peter Court School. Then in 1921, much to the trustees' annoyance, my parents took me away with them for a year's trip to Australia and New Zealand, an unforgettable experience for a small boy. We were very well treated in both countries, free rail passes and the like. I stayed for a time in Paramatta, Sydney, with some kind clans-people called Beresford Grant.

To get back to my father: he took his seat in the House of Lords, and spoke on the cause of the Colonies. He wrote a book on 'Colonial Representation in Parliament'. The House was then a very different place from today. There were, of course, no life peers or peeresses in the Chamber, and the attendance was about half today's average. I suppose the introduction of peeresses was one of the greatest innovations, akin to women doctors being recognised by the B.M.A. in the last century, and to giving women the parliamentary vote in this century. Shortly after the war, my father got himself elected to the Wandsworth Borough Council, representing a Putney ward.

Around 1930 my parents built a house (now demolished and replaced by two bungalows) in Rottingdean, near Brighton, and father more or less retired from public life. My mother died in 1945. This was a terrible shock to my sister and me as she had been a very powerful personality. Father was not at all fit, and came to live with my wife and me in a cottage we then

rented on the Southwick estate, near Portsmouth. In 1947 he married Mrs. Capron, a widow, who we had known for many years. They both died in 1949.

Father was very proud of his heritage, but he did not know Scotland, and had no opportunity to do so. I remember him particularly for his kind cheerfulness to all. He had one son, Donald Patrick Trevor (myself), born in Wellington, New Zealand, on 18 March 1912; and one daughter, Lena Barbara Joan, born in Wellington, New Zealand, on 2 July 1907. She married Herbert Frank Onslow in 1934, who died in 1970. They had one son, Roger, who is married and has two daughters. He is a professional filtration consultant engineer.

Sir Patrick Grant of Grant, Bt., The Lord Strathspey, 32nd Chief (1948–).

This is me, what can I say about myself? My official data is best read in *Who's Who.* Readers will have noticed that the name 'Ogilvie' is omitted from my name. This is because I hold no Ogilvie titles; these are all held by my cousin, the Earl of Seafield. When I went to see Lord Lyon, King at Arms, about matriculating my arms after my succession, he asked me whether I wished to be Chief of the Ogilvie-Grants, or Chief of the Grants. Well, I quickly thought that the Ogilvie-Grants could be numbered on one hand, whereas the Grants could run into hundreds of thousands; so, naturally, I plumped for Grant of Grant, omitting the Ogilvie. Hence my arms, unlike my father's, have no Ogilvie quarterings, but they do have the little quartering in the top left-hand corner, of the Baronets of Nova Scotia, 1625. I, of course, lost the complicated distinction of being able to wear two tartans—the Ogilvie, rather a pretty bright little sett—and the Grant, both at the same time! My cousin, the Earl of Seafield, could do this, but does not, and Sir Ewan Macpherson-Grant of Ballindalloch can wear the Macpherson and the Grant tartans, dependent upon which clan country he happens to be in at the time. This necessitates a quick-change act or reversible garments, as the Highland dress cognoscenti have not yet been able to finalise the decision as to whether two entitled tartans setts should be divided east-west, north-south, or equatorially when worn as one garment.

Perhaps I should say that I am the fifth Chief in succession who has not owned any Grant lands at all, and these five are also remarkable in that none of them appears to have wielded any of the national power that former Chiefs exercised, a power that went with the possession of the land they controlled. I am perhaps singular in that I am the first Chief who has had continuous gainful employment. I was lucky in that I was stationed in Edinburgh from 1948 to 1961, and had the opportunity to travel all over Scotland. I took the opportunity to get to know my cousin, the late Countess of Seafield, by calling upon her whenever the opportunity offered. I need not add that she always was most welcoming and hospitable. Thus I was able to gain some knowledge of my forbears.

In 1938 I married Alice Bowe, daughter of Dr. Bowe, late of Timaru, New Zealand, who retired to Switzerland, where he died. His widow, Mrs. Bowe, and her daughter, Alice, came to reside with Mrs. Lucius Gubbins, Mrs. Bowe's sister, in her rather splendid and superbly-staffed mansion at 55 Blackwater Road, Eastbourne. This marriage was dissolved in 1951. From this marriage I have three children. They are James Patrick Trevor, born in 1943, who lives with his wife and three daughters at Perth in Scotland; Geraldine Janet, born in 1940, whose marriage to Mr. Neil Cantlie was dissolved some years back, and who lives mainly in London; and Jacqueline Patricia, born 1942, who lives with her husband, Malcolm Hutton, in Kincardinshire, Scotland.

In 1951 I married Olive Amy Grant, only daughter of the late Wallace Henry Grant of Norwich and Northampton, and by her I have two children: Michael Patrick Francis, born 1953, who lives and works in London with a firm of chartered surveyors; and Amanda Caroline, born 1955, who works in London as a graphic designer.

When I accompanied my parents and sister, Joan (who died on 4 February 1981), to the Antipodes in 1921, there are a great many memories fixed in my mind of this tremendous experience for me, only a boy. We travelled out in the T.S.S. *Euripides,* a large passenger liner which had hundreds of emigrants on board; and I can still feel today the magnificence of steaming along the so-called 'Roaring Forties' from Durban, where we coaled ship by the power of hundreds of black women, carrying baskets of coal on their heads up a gangplank from the wharf and into the coal bunkers, a real basket chain.

The strong winds of this 40deg. latitude, with an intensely blue and white sky, and the brilliant sun shining on to the blue sea, large swells breaking into whiter than white foam (an unbelievable whiteness), and the whole occasionally enlivened by spouting whales, shoals of flying fish breaking out of the sea, and, of course, always one or more albatrosses riding a thermal near the stern to port or starboard gave me unforgettable memories.

I had a lovely month in Sydney, Australia, where I stayed with a fine family called Beresford Grant (mentioned above, p. 59). Mr. Beresford Grant was an estate agent; he and his family lived in a large bungalow in the wilds of the country outside Sydney at Parramatta. I was alloted a bed on the veranda which surrounded the house in the open air. One was awakened in the morning by the strange sounds of Australian birds and other livestock. Then we spent about eight months in the North and South Islands of New Zealand, and I attended a school in Wellington.

We travelled back in an Aberdeen and Commonwealth line cargo ship of 10,000 tons called the *Port Hunter.* There were a few other passengers. We went past Easter Island, famed for the mystery of its numerous and immense standing statues. Then we went through the Panama Canal with its myriads of butterflies, miasmic heat, and alligators. Off Colon the crew caught a 12ft.

shark—I still have some of its saw-edged teeth. And on to New York and Boston and finally back to London.

It took quite a long time to re-acclimatise myself to England after the very free-and-easy ways and uninhibited friendliness of all I had met in the Antipodes; and also to lose my so-called New Zealand accent, which is caused by a change of vowel sound from the English pronounciation.

I went to Stowe Public School, Buckinghamshire, from around 1926 to 1930. The school was then only two years old. Stowe had been the magnificent Palladian-style seat of the Duke of Buckingham, who was the richest man in Britain in the 18th century. He had a private army, and the weapon racks were still *in situ* on the ground floor passages, off which were our changing rooms, tuck-box rooms, and boot rooms, and the headmaster's study. After I left Stowe my mother did a thing for me which has proved of lifelong benefit. During the summer holidays she sent me to the British School of Motoring for a four weeks course. She knew how keen I was on motor cycles, and she hated and feared them, and hoped to woo me to motor cars. (I subsequently owned three motor cycles and these I often had to hide from her.)

Unfortunately, my scholastic attainment was inadequate, so I was sent to a 'crammers' at Berrow, Carew Road, Eastbourne. This was a rather exceptional place; I learned there how to absorb knowledge, and passed my London Matriculation examination. The head was Mr. Wheeler, a wonderful man with young people. There were 12 boys being crammed; they were an interesting kaleidoscope: a tall Greek from Alexandria, whose parents were in Egyptian cotton; a Greek from an Athens political family; a count, the son of a Spanish grandee; a French marquis, who, incidentally, had been at Stowe when I was there; a Belgian boy; and the rest, I think, were English. We all had to change into dinner jackets every night for dinner. There was much conversation about Grand Prix motor races, Bugattis, and Alfas, being the most successful then. One of the English boys was R. G. J. Nash, who later became well known at speed events like Shelsley Walsh hill climbs, in his Frazer Nash car called 'The Spook'. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's two sons had been to Berrow shortly before I arrived.

We all lived in separate bedrooms-cum-studies, and were visited by various expert and patient masters during the hours of incarceration when, believe it or not, we really had to work and absorb knowledge like sponges do water, in the various studies of Latin, English, mechanical drawing, physics, etc. In our free time, however, we could do what we liked. Most of the boys had cars, generally 1924 models bought for around £5 each. They all went very well, except when the hoods blew off in high winds, or the steering wheel came off in one's hands! I had an old motorbike; it was not until 1934 that I bought the first of long series of assorted motor cars. It was a 1923 Standard 11.9 h.p. open tourer, which cost me £7.50. I blew up the engine one day, and drove to Brighton, 25 miles away on half of one piston, and got a replacement engine

fitted from a 1924 Standard for £5. I used to take my particular friend around on my motor-cycle pillion. He was an only child, who lived in a rather magnificent house in Kent, and had built his own wireless transmitting station, and, believe it or not a Baird television receiver, in 1930! At the end of each term we ran a dance at the *Cavendish* hotel, where we invited particular girl friends who had to be vetted by Mr. Wheeler.

I then studied with some land agents in London, and in Lewes, East Sussex, to become a land agent and surveyor. In February 1938 I joined the War Department Lands Branch, with whom I remained until I retired in 1972. Shortly after the commencement of the war in 1939, our Lands Branch had to commence an enormous expansion, and we were all given emergency commissions as lieutenants, and then granted temporary ranks, according to the jobs we were allocated. I advanced through officer grades to lieutenant-colonel, when I was posted to Scottish Command. We were not, in fact, de-commissioned to civilian ranks until two or three years after the cessation of hostilities. The reason that lay behind our transformation to uniform from mufti at that time was to prevent us being conscripted, in which event the army would have been left with virtually no land agents. It also facilitated our access to military establishments. We were treated as civilians in terms of salary and discipline.

I have been retired since 1972, and since then have, fortunately, been kept busier than ever. Apart from gardening and sailing there is the House of Lords sittings, which I attend as often as possible. In the last five years a tremendous surge of interest in the Clan and individual Clans people's antecedents has emerged, particularly from people in the United States of America, New Zealand, and elsewhere. This has given me additional interest and much new work. Through the kind generosity of people in North America, we have enjoyed several most enlightening and strenuous visits to various States, and one to Canada, mainly for the purpose of being honoured guests at functions and Highland Games, all beautifully produced.

It may be interesting to outline how things have changed since the end of the Great War (1914–1918). At that time horse traffic was still in general use. You saw enormous coal carts, shaped like a bath, and milk floats containing a galvanised churn with a tap from which the milkman drew to fill jugs or galvanised measures, according to the householder's requirements. If you wanted a parcel, or, in fact, any article from a piano downwards, sent anywhere, the trick was to put a card marked 'C.P.' in your window. 'C.P.' stood for Carter Paterson. (This old firm is now embodied in the giant removal firm, Pickfords.) Every day a horse-van with a man and boy used to travel the streets, and when they spotted the 'C.P.' card, in they would come, weigh the packet, charge you, and you could forget it. It would get to its destination safely. In those days there were five mail deliveries every day, the last one being at 10 o'clock at night. Telephones were very few, but we had one in 1916. The telegram was the normal method for quick messages to be passed—and it was

quick. Delivery was effected by means of a telegram boy on a cycle from the post office, and he would wait for any return reply. There might be one or two motor cars or lorries or steam wagons in a street, but the rest would be horse-drawn vehicles. Barrel organs were a daily source of rather strident music, which competed with the shouts of old bone and rag men with hand barrows, or donkey carts, and beggars of all sorts. Small bare-footed boys ran in the roads with soap boxes, not for oratory or political purposes as today, but with wheels fitted for the purpose of collecting horse droppings with brush and shovel. The Boy Scouts bugle and drum bands were a frequent cheering sound which one misses today.

Before the Second World War, agriculture was in the doldrums. Good farm land could be bought for £4 per acre—today the same land is over £1,000 per acre—and salaried jobs in my line were hard to come by. Agricultural wages were £1.65 per week for ploughmen and tractor drivers, the highest grades; but beer was only twopence a pint, petrol under fivepence a gallon, and Players Medium cigarettes under fivepence for twenty. They are now £1 or more, so the wages were not quite so bad as the figures seem.

There is no doubt that the past 50 years have greatly eased nearly everyone's life, even if people are not wholly contented. But I am one who believes that a pair of stout shoes, full shopping baskets, machines, and other luxuries do not necessarily make for happiness. This is proved by the great industrial discontent today. Has progress been too rapid?

It is easy from the foregoing to imagine how life has changed for all in the Highland clan territories, and particularly for those who went to live abroad, notably in North America, where standards of living, in the modern sense, are rather higher than in the 'Old Country'. The New World has certainly been a land of considerably greater golden opportunity. All the more credit to those who emigrated, as they have certainly had to work for the great rewards they have won.

Chapter Nine

A NOTE ON SOME OF THE CADET FAMILIES

SO FAR, WE HAVE WRITTEN about the Chiefs in chronological order. Now we must put in some notes about the principal cadet families, as far as I know them.

1. The Grants Of Monymusk

This important family have hardly been mentioned in the foregoing history, but the House of Monymusk, together with Ballindalloch Castle, are now the last two occupied ancestral homes of the Grants (if one disregards the Glenmoristons, who live on the site of the original Invermoriston House, rebuilt after being burned down.) We must hope long may they so remain, to uphold the flag. The Ballindallochs now regard themselves as more Macpherson than Grant, so correctly one ought to rule them out, thus leaving Monymusk in isolation. The Earl of Seafield lives in Old Cullen, which used to be the factor's house, although almost a mansion. Cullen House started as a castle built about 1205 to defend the nearby monastery.

The first Monymusk Grant was Archibald Grant of Ballintomb, the youngest son of James Grant, third of Freuchie (1528-1553). The Monymusk Estate was purchased in 1713 by Sir Francis Grant (first Baronet of Monymusk, and, as a lord of the Court of Session, also Lord Cullen), from his friend, Sir William Forbes of Monymusk. Lord Cullen's son, Sir Archibald Grant, was the famous agricultural reformer. He introduced the turnip to Scotland, and he is reputed to have planted several million trees during his lifetime. It is of interest that the author, Robert Louis Stevenson, immortalised in his novel *Catriona* the three beautiful daughters of Lord Preston-Grange, the younger brother of Sir Archibald, the second Baronet of Monymusk, and a law lord.

The present Sir Archibald Grant, 13th Baronet, was born in 1954, and succeeded his father in 1966. It is he who now lives in the house. Before leaving the Monymusks, one ought to mention their cadets, the Grants of Arndilly. Arndilly is a superb castle overlooking the Spey, near Rothes, and

became the seat of the Menzies (pronounced 'Mingies') through marriage to a Grant in the last century. Arndilly was sold a few years ago to another family, and the Menzies of Menzies now lives in Australia. My cousin, Nina, took us to Arndilly once to a party, and so we had an opportunity to see the interior of this magnificent structure.

2. The Grants of Glenmoriston and their Cadets, the Grants of Knockie

This cadet family have a long and interesting history, which is fully described in the book by Mackay already mentioned. We have spoken of John Mor Grant in the record of John Grant, second of Freuchie, above. John Mor's son, Iain Mor, received a charter to the lands of Glenmoriston and Glenurquart, and from him the present line descends. James Ewan Grant is the present 14th Laird of Glenmoriston. He was born in 1914, and succeeded to the estate and chieftainship in 1953.

Invermoriston House was burnt out in 1931, and a new house was built in 1958; so the Grant banner is also flying here on the site of the ancestral mansion of the Glenmoristons. Long may it do so, in this ancient Clan Grant locality. It ought to be added that the Glenmoristons, separated by Loch Ness and several mountains from Strathspey, were, therefore, outside the immediate influence and easy command of the Chiefs of the Clan. Thus they have, over the centuries, tended to act as a clan on their own. They were, in fact, pretty powerful, as it is known that in the Jacobite Rebellion they fielded 300 fighting men.

One rather wonders what they did against their friend and neighbour, Glengarry, who so often was a thorn in the side of the Chiefs, as the Macdonells are recorded on various occasions as raiding the Chief's estate and tenantry in Glenurquart, just north of Glenmoriston. The Glenmoristons hid the 'Bonnie Prince' up their glen for quite a time, and are still in possession of the cooking pot he used, and of miniature paintings of the prince and Patrick Grant.

3. The Grants of Dalvey

Here is another cadet family which is very much alive, in the person of Sir Patrick Grant, 14th Baronet of Nova Scotia, and his numerous brothers and sisters. He was born in 1953. The first Dalvey was Patrick Grant, the second son of the first Grant of Ballindalloch, first recorded of 'Dalvey' in 1537. Dalvey Estate was sold in 1680, and replaced by the estate of Dunlugas, and in 1701 was re-purchased and then sold again when the fifth Baronet was in Jamaica in 1788. For a time the Dalveys owned Polmaillie House, Glenurquart. It is now an hotel. In recent years we had the pleasure of staying there with them, over an extremely cold festive season.

4. The Grants of Rothiemurchus

This family was founded by Patrick Grant, who lived at Muckrach Castle. This fortalice can still be observed just west of Muckrach shooting lodge, now an hotel. He received a charter for these lands from his father, John Grant, fourth of Freuchie, and shortly afterwards removed to Rothiemurchus. There have been a great many distinguished scions of this family. It is good to record that they still reside at Rothiemurchus, where John Grant, Younger of Rothiemurchus runs the estate himself. His father lives nearby. Their mansion house, 'The Doune', has long been in disrepair, but since 1981 has been undergoing refurbishment. Muckrach Castle has been rebuilt by the new owner.

5. The Grants of Ballindalloch

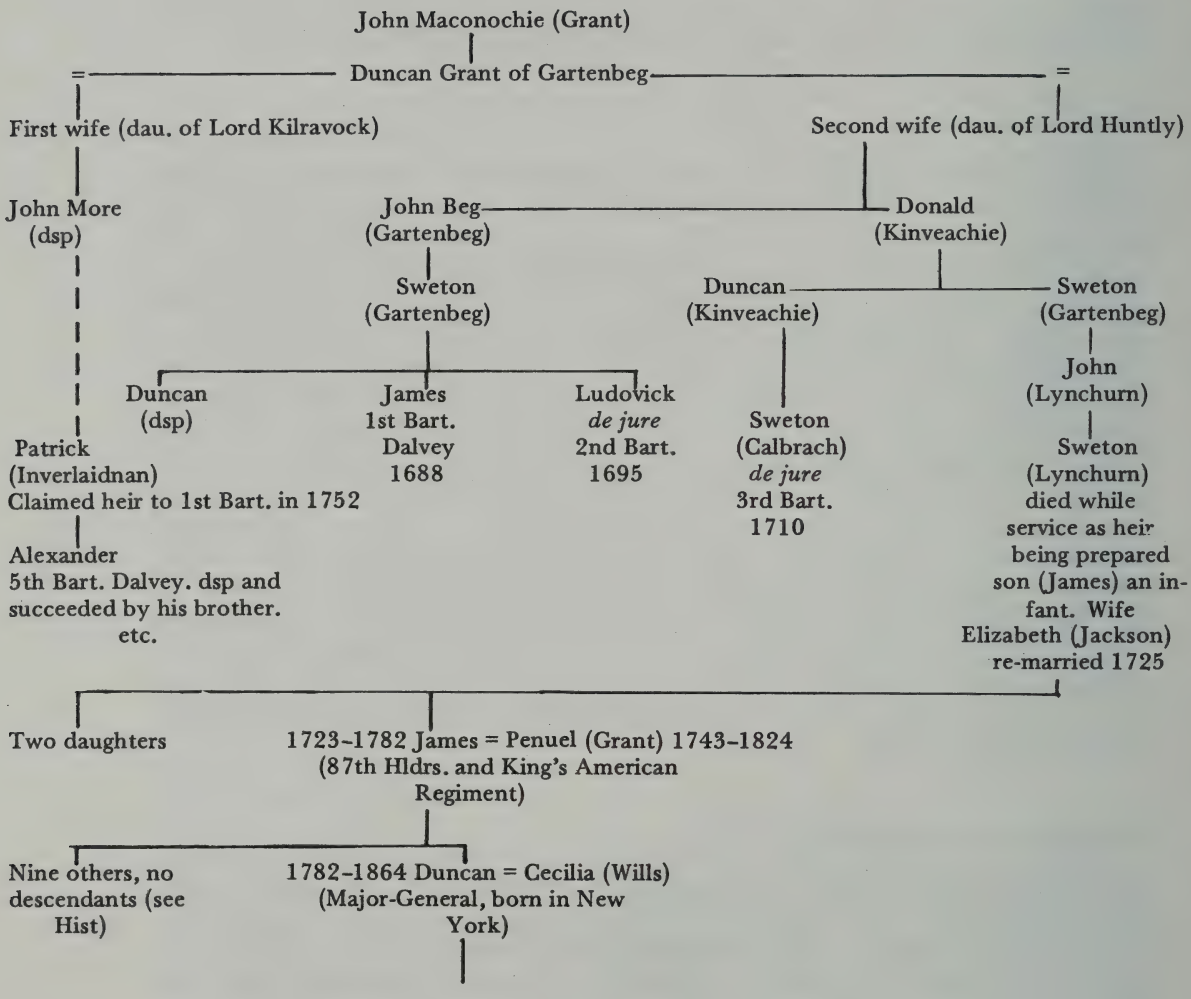
This important family is still the proprietor of the Ballindalloch estates, which is centred around the part where the river Avon enters the Spey, with its magnificent old castle. In brief, the second daughter of William Grant (first of Ballindalloch), married a son of Macpherson of Invereshie in 1731, and her grandson succeeded to both Ballindalloch and Invereshie, and became the first Baronet of Ballindalloch of the United Kingdom in 1838, when he assumed the name of Grant. The present baronet, Sir Ewan Macpherson-Grant, succeeded his cousin, Sir George, in 1951. However, Ballindalloch must be recorded here as the name has so frequently come into our history, the first one being Colonel William Grant, the second son of James Grant, third of Rothiemurchus, so they were not descended directly from the Chief as were the majority of the cadet families. Sir Ewan Macpherson Grant, sixth Baronet, who was born in 1907, regards himself more of a Macpherson than a Grant, which is a very sad break in ancient tradition. Through the ages Ballindalloch has always been regarded as the Chief's principal supporter, or Clan Captain, as will have been clear to readers of this history, and so perhaps he ought to be shared with the Macphersons. This is not the place to argue the point, but he is recorded in the current history book of Clan Macpherson as representing their Invereshie branch.

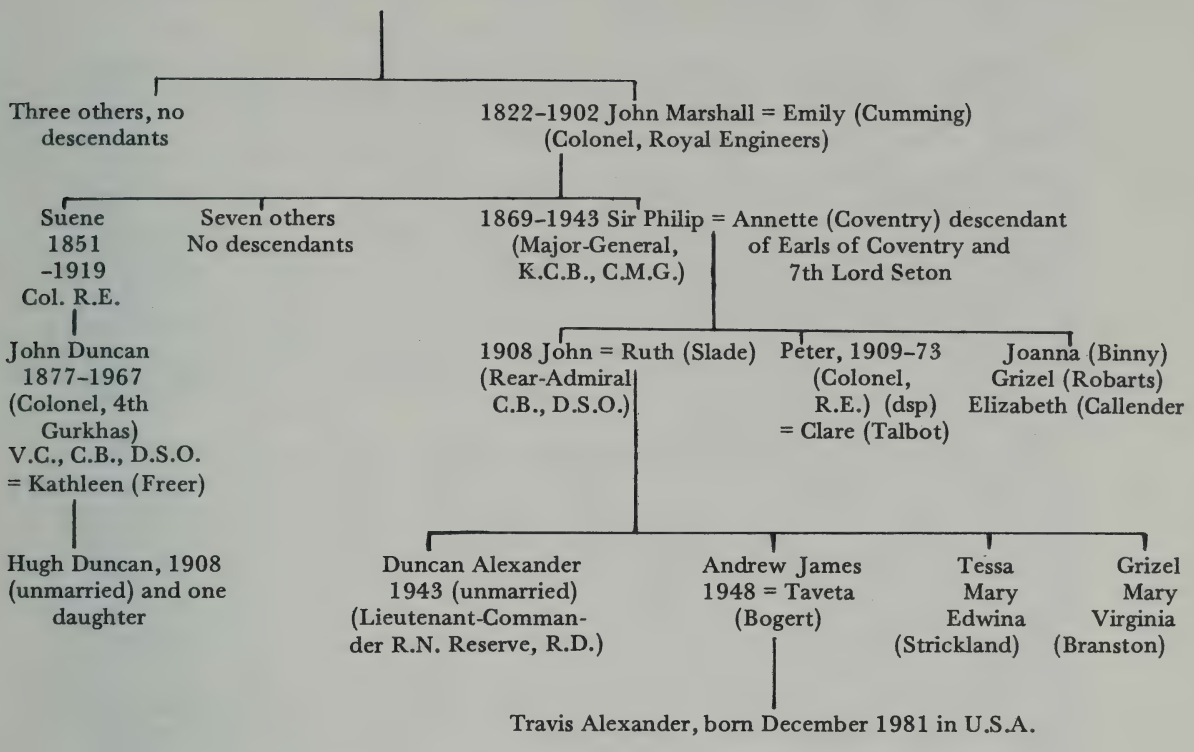
6. The Grants of Gartenbeg

I have received a history and family tree of this family from Rear-Admiral John Grant, C.B., D.S.O., together with his kind permission to reproduce it in this book. It serves to show not only how well this sort of research can be set out, but also what an important history so many Grants have had. It is hoped that this family tree (on the next two pages) will help those who are checking as to their own antecedents and do not quite know how to set about the task.

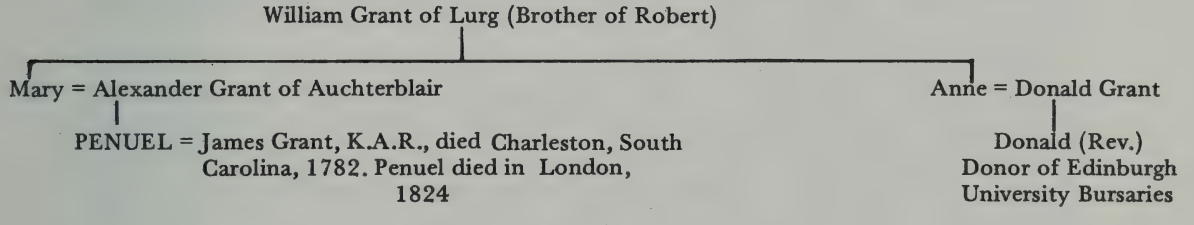
GENEALOGY CONFORMING WITH A LEGAL DOCUMENT DATED 8 AUGUST 1760

Matriculated in the Scottish Public Registry 9 March 1981





Descent of Penuel Grant, wife of James Grant, King's American Regiment



Ancestors of Annette Coventry

George William, sixth Earl of Coventry, Barbara, daughter of 10th Lord St John of Bletso. George, seventh Lord Seton; Hon. Sir John Seton of Barns; Alexander, first Earl of Dunfermline, Lord Chancellor of Scotland. Emily Weld, Lulworth Castle.

Grants of Gartenbeg: History of the Descendants of Duncan Grant's Second Wife

Published records of the earlier part of this genealogy have been incomplete and incorrect, possibly owing to conflicting claims to the Dalvey baronetcy (1688), which does not appear to have descended in accordance with the normal rules, bearing in mind, firstly, that Sir James Grant, the first baronet, was the grandson of John Beg Grant, and that, secondly, Sir James's cousin, Sweton Grant of Cabrach, was actually retoured his heir. In particular, no mention is made of the *de jure* third baronet, Sweton Grant of Cabrach's close and full blood relatives—his uncle Sweton of Gartenbeg and his cousins, Sweton of Gartenbeg's son, John of Lynchurn, and his grandson, Sweton of Lynchurn, in Sir William Fraser's *Chiefs of Grant.* Whether or not these omissions are connected with the movements of the Dalvey baronetcy must remain a matter for conjecture.

However, Sweton Grant of Lynchurn (Donald of Kinveachie's great grandson and Sweton of Cabrach's cousin) is said to have proceeded to Inverness to have his service prepared after attending Sweton of Cabrach's funeral as his heir and, in that capacity, brought away the deceased's spurs and guns, and also the sword captured by John Beg Grant from McLean of Duart at the battle of Glenlivet in 1594. While at Inverness, however, he is said to have contracted an illness which compelled him to return home to Lynchurn before the proceedings were completed, and he died shortly after arrival. This was in 1725. By his wife, Elizabeth (the daughter of Alexander Jackson of Miltown, Castle Grant), Sweton of Lychurn had two daughters and a son, James. However, at the time of his father's sudden death, James was only an infant. Moreover, his mother, Elizabeth, married again and evidently the matter of the baronetcy was set aside for the time being, and it then, unfortunately, became 'overtaken by events'.

James Grant (1723-1782) went to school in Duthil and then to college in Aberdeen. In 1740, when he was 17 and about to join the recently embodied Black Watch, he had the misfortune to be 'forcibly taken' and put on shipboard and landed in Holland, where he was impressed into the army of Frederick the Great (King of Prussia). Subsequently, he was taken prisoner by the army of the Queen of Bohemia, and after many adventures he managed to get back to Scotland in about 1756.

During James's long absence, when it would well have been presumed that he was no longer alive, the dormant baronetcy of Dalvey was, in 1752, secured by a descendant of Duncan Grant of Gartenbeg's first wife, a half blood relative of the first baronet, who was a descendant of Duncan's second wife. Some eight years later, and after James had reappeared, a printed memorial, dated 8 August 1760, was, at the instigation of James Grant's half brother, Alexander Cumming, son of James's mother by her second husband, James Cumming,

submitted for 'James Grant Claimant against Alexander Grant of Dalvey'. However, the proceedings appear to have been halted by arrangement and possibly influence. In this connection it is of interest that, after Sir Alexander's first wife died, he married Margaret, a younger sister of James Grant's wife, Penuel. He had no children by either his first wife or by his second, and was succeeded by his brother.

After re-joining the Black Watch for a period, James was, on 26 April 1762, commissioned adjutant of the 87th Regiment, or 'Murray Keith's Highlanders'. He married Penuel Grant in 1763, who was the elder daughter of Alexander Grant of Auchterblair of the Clan Alan, and grand-daughter of William Grant of Lurg. (The Grants of Lurg are descended from Robert, second son of the 13th Laird of Grant and the Grants of Auchterblair from Sir Alan, second son of the third Laird of Grant, *c.* 1297.)

In 1774 James Grant and his wife decided to emigrate to America with their six children. They bought, or rented, a farm from a Colonel Abraham Ten Broek of Albany. James was then 51 and his wife 31, and, after his many years of war service, their intention was, no doubt, to lead a reasonably quiet and uneventful life. In 1775, the American Revolution broke out, and James Grant, having only recently retired from the 87th Highlanders, no doubt felt that his only course of action was to proceed to New York to join the king's forces, leaving his wife and family on the farm in the care of the Ten Broeks. James was first assigned to the Royal Navy (in place of a wounded officer), who were engaged in the forcing of the Hudson River passage. However, he was eventually appointed as adjutant of the King's American Regiment, a locally-raised formation under the command of a lawyer from the south, with good connections, named Edmund Fanning.

After taking part with the regiment in many of the campaigns in the north and nearly all of them in the south, James Grant, who had had, during a period of some 42 years, nearly 20 years, at the very least, on active military service, 'at length sank under the fatigue and hardships of the service and died upon his passage from Savannah after the evacuation of that place'. He died at Charleston, South Carolina, on 31 July 1782. Not long after her husband left the farm his wife, Penuel, heard that her two elder boys, Alexander and Sweton, although still in their early 'teens, were also commissioned in the King's American Regiment as loyalist soldiers, and she decided that it would be preferable to risk taking them through about 170 miles of country held by the 'Patriots' to join her husband in New York.

Sometimes walking, and at other on horseback without saddles, Penuel and her boys pursued their way until, near the ferry crossing of the Hackinsach river, they were observed and hailed by enemy scouts. They continued until a sentinel presented his piece at Mrs. Grant, and it subsequently misfired three times. Penuel and her two boys then felt obliged to surrender and were placed under restraint. They managed to escape and succeeded in covering the

remaining 49 miles to Long Island. During this hazardous journey, Mrs. Grant had in her possession the silver token that passed between the British commanders and was thus the means of conveying it safely into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton.

The younger children were left at the farm in charge of the servants and committed to the care of the Congress and Colonel Ten Broek. They were subsequently sent to their mother 'by orders of General Washington and with all the comfort which his benevolent nature could provide for them'.

Penuel Grant, James's widow, remained in New York for a period after his death (in fact, she gave birth to her youngest child in New York on the same day). She expressed the desire to be sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where Colonel Edmund Fanning (who had commanded the King's American Regiment) was now Lieutenant-Governor. She had five sons and three daughters and three servants, together with 'furniture for two rooms and a kitchen, one horse and a chair, if they could be carried with convenience'. The family were taken to Halifax and later the two elder boys went to be be planters in Antigua, while the rest of the family were repatriated to London. Penuel died there in her 81st year, on 21 February 1824.

In Antigua, Alexander (James's and Penuel's eldest son) married Elvira Payne, the daughter of John Payne, another planter of that island. They had two sons, who were born there. The elder, John, died in infancy, and the younger, James, became an officer in the British army. As mentioned previously, Alexander and Sweton had been in the King's American Regiment. In 1792, some eight or nine years after they went to Antigua, they were both called for service in the army under Sir Charles Grey. In 1794, both brothers were killed during Grey's attack on the French at Point à Petre, Guadaloup. Alexander's wife, Elvira, had died in 1792. Alexander and Elvira's younger son, James, was educated in England at the Royal Military College at Marlow, Bucks. He served in the Peninsular War during the campaign in 1811, including Fuentes d'Honores and Badajoz, where he was one of the officers of the storming party who so gallantly attacked Fort Christoval. In 1813, he was attracted to the 'Patriots', helping Simon Bolivar in South America, and eventually, in 1819, he joined them. He was never heard of again.

Yet another connection is provided with Antigua by John, who was James's and Penuel's fourth son, born in American in 1775. He married Margaret, daughter of Samuel Auckinleck, Esq., of Belvedere Plantation, Antigua, while a captain in the 78th Highlanders, and on service in the West Indies. Samuel Auchinleck's wife, Margaret's mother, was a god-daughter of General Wolff of Quebec fame.

The youngest of James's and Penuel's family, Duncan, was born in New York six hours after the death of his father. He went to Halifax with his mother and later to London. Duncan became a 'Gentleman Cadet' of the Royal Artillery in 1798, and obtained his commission as a second lieutenant in 1801.

He had a full and varied military career, mostly abroad, including command of the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar, and in the West Indies, with headquarters at Barbados. He became a major-general in 1854. General Duncan Grant married Cecilia Wills of Truro, Cornwall, in 1818, and they had four children, only the youngest of whom had descendants. John Marshall Grant followed his father into the army, but as a Royal Engineer (sapper and miner) rather than a gunner. His army career was also largely spent abroad; indeed, he was born at sea in a military transport, on the way round the Cape of Good Horn to the Island of Mauritius, where his father was stationed. John Marshall was married, in 1849, by the Bishop of Barbados, to Emily Cumming, daughter of Alexander Cumming, who was a planter in the Caribbean Windward Island of St Vincent. Emily's sister, Margaret, married Richard Egerton (sometime major-general, Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces, and Military Secretary). Their sons included Field-Marshal Sir Charles (C.-in-C. India), Admiral Sir George (C.-in-C. Plymouth, and a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty), Sir Brian, K.C.I.E., and Sir Reginald Egerton, head of the post office in Ireland. The years 1858 to 1863 were spent by John Marshall with a 'Sapper' contingent he commanded, opening up the west coast of Canada. They took part in the ceremonies in connection with the official birth of the colony of British Columbia. Having surveyed and laid out the city of New Westminster, they deepened the channel through the shoals of the Harrison River and constructed a number of roads. The governor wrote, in a report to the Duke of Newcastle, of 'works of magnitude of the utmost public utility which were laid out and executed by Captain Grant and the Detachment of Royal Engineers under his command with a degree of care and professional ability reflecting the highest credit on that active and indefatigable Officer'.

Colonel J. M. Grant, as he became, and his wife, Emily, had nine children, the eldest being Suene Grant, who also became a colonel in the Royal Engineers, and spent nearly all his working life in India. He was born in 1851 and died in 1919. Suene and his wife, Caroline, daughter of Colonel Napper of the Bengal Staff Corps, had two sons and daughters, the younger of whom died in infancy. His elder son, John Duncan Grant, 4th Gurkha Rifles (and, later, colonel of the 10th Gurkha Rifles) was awarded the Victoria Cross for his conduct at the storming of the Gyantse Jong in Tibet in 1904. He led the attack up a bare, precipitous, rock face, and, later, although himself wounded, assisted a wounded Gurkha under enemy fire. Some years later, he gained the D.S.O. during an action in Waziristan, and he served in various theatres throughout the 1939/45 War. Born in 1877, Colonel John (Jack) Duncan Grant died in 1967, in his 89th year.

John Marshall Grant's second son was Arthur (1865–1948), who served in the 4th Gurkha Rifles and then in the 1st Dorchester Regiment. He retired as a lieutenant-colonel and travelled widely. He married late in life. One of John Marshall's daughter was Alice Grant, who was a noted portrait painter,

and many of her works were hung in the Royal Academy, and she was also accepted by the Salon de Paris. Her work was prolific and in addition to portraits and landscapes, etc., in oils, as well as many still-life studies, and exquisite miniatures. She was able to paint portraits of all her contemporary relatives.

Colonel J. M. Grant died in 1901 in his 79th year, while his youngest son, Philip Gordon Grant, who had also joined the Royal Engineers and had previously served in India, was taking part in the South African War. He is mentioned in the official history for removing the explosive charges from the Bethulie bridge which the Boers had prepared for demolition. He had to be lowered through holes in the roadway by a rope round his waist. Philip Gordon was born in 1869, and went to the Royal Military Academy. In addition to service in India and South Africa, he spent a number of years, prior to the 1914–18 War, in the Aden Hinterland, Somaliland, Egypt, and the Sudan. He spoke fluent Arabic and, while serving in the Egyptian army, raised the engineer or 'Sapper' contingent of the Sudan Defence Force. When the Great War of 1914–18 began, Philip was invited by Lord Horne, who commanded the Fifth Army, to be his chief engineer, and he remained with that army throughout the war, ending as Chief Engineer, British Forces in France and Belgium, with the rank of major-general. There followed a period of about three years which is now being studied by the British Association, when General Philip Grant was lent to the British Mandate in Jerusalem as Director of Public Works. His next appointment (1923–1927) was as General Officer Commanding the Chatham Area, Commandant of the School of Military Engineering, and Inspector of Royal Engineers. This was followed by four years at the War Office as Director of Fortifications and Works after which (in 1932) he retired with a knighthood.

Philip Grant married, in 1907, Annette Coventry, whose ancestors include the Earls of Coventry, Lords St John of Bletso, Lord Seton, the Earls of Dunfermline, and the Welds of Lulworth. Sir Philip and Lady Grant had five children, three daughters and two sons: John, born 1908, and Peter, born 1909. Peter, the younger, took a scholarship for Cheltenham and passed out of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, very successfully. He was made prisoner when Singapore fell, and was held for the remainder of the war in Taiwan, Japan, and Mukden. On repatriation he was appointed to the Staff College and saw service in the War Office. On retirement as a lieutenant-colonel he held an important post, until his second retirement on reaching the age of 60, in the Ministry of Transport. He died in 1973.

John Grant (Sir Philip and Annette Lady Grant's elder son) went to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, from 1922 to 1926, and then to the battleship *Queen Elizabeth,* Sir Roger Keyes's flagship, when Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. During the war, he commanded one of the United States' destroyers, exchanged for western Atlantic bases, and took part in the

'Battle of the Atlantic' against U-boats, as well as British coastal convoys and convoys to Russia and Malta. He also saw service in the anti-submarine school and the Atlantic sea-training bases in Scotland and Ireland. His appointments included the command of a destroyer squadron, captain of the cruiser *Cleopatra,* and of the Torpedo Anti-Submarine School, H.M.S. *Vernon.* He attended the Joint Services Staff College and the National Defence College, and from 1957 to 1959 was Naval Adviser to the Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, in the Ministry of Defence. Until his retirement in 1960 he was Flag Officer Commanding the Reserve Fleet in the battleship *Vanguard,* and then the cruiser *Sheffield.* John retired as a rear-admiral, having gained a D.S.O. during an action at sea with a Russian convoy. He was appointed a C.B. for his service with the Reserve Fleet. Retirement from the Royal Navy was succeeded by about 10 years in the electronics industry, ending with a second retirement in 1970/71. John Grant married Ruth Slade in 1935, and they have two married daughters, Tessa, born 1939, and Grizel, born 1941. They were followed by two sons, Duncan Alexander, born in 1943, and Andrew James, born in 1948. Duncan Alexander Grant is a lieutenant-commander, Royal Naval Reserve, Reserve Decoration, and in addition to seeing much service at sea is very widely travelled, including three times round the world via Siberia, Afghanistan, and north and south America. He is at present running the Leeward Islands Marine School at St John's Harbour, Antigua, for the Antiguan Government and the British and other Overseas Development Corporations. He is so far unmarried. Andrew James Grant after short service in the Royal Green Jackets married an American girl from Pennsylvania, and having spent a period in the banking world of the U.S.A., as well as taking the Harvard Business Course, now holds a senior appointment with the National Bank of Kuwait. He and his wife, Taveta, now have a son aged three, who is the youngest member of our branch of the Grants of Gartenbeg.

Other Cadet Branches

I have no up-to-date records of the following, nor do I know if they still exist as such. A number of branches died out years ago, and their estates generally reverted back to the Chief. The names given below are those recorded by William Fraser in his exhaustive list of pedigrees of cadet families:

Grants of Wester Elchies, in the parish of Knockando.

Grants of Kinchirdie, in Strathspey.

Grants of Easter Elchies, in the parish of Knockando.

Grants of Lurg, in the parish of Abernethy. (Here one ought to say that the Scottish Tartans Society regard our correct red tartan as that of Grant of

Lurg, because there is a painting of Grant of Lurg wearing this sett. However, the fact remains that the red Grant is our correct tartan, though we are also entitled to wear the Black Watch tartan.)

Grants of Arndilly, in the parish of Boharm County of Banff.

Grants of Corriemony, in the parish of Urquart and Glenmoriston, already referred to. The ninth Chieftain of the Corriemonies was G. Wilberforce Grant, who died in the 1920s, and who knew my uncle and my father. I have no further knowledge beyond this fact.

Grants of Sheuglie, in the parish of Urquhart and Glemoriston. They were cadets of Corriemony.

I am advised that the last known descendant was Charles Robert Archibald Grant, the son of General Sir Charles John Cecil Grant, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. He died in 1972. He did have a son, who is a monk.

Grants of Tullochgorm, in the parish of Inverallen.

Grants of Carron, in the parish of Knockando. Cadets of Glenmoriston.

Grants of Kinvechy, Dalranchnie, and Inverlaidnan.

Grants of Kilgraston, in the parish of Dunbarney, Perthshire, formerly of Glenlochy Abernethy. The last representative, I am told, died some years ago, and his estates were bequeathed to his cousin, Vice-Admiral Basil Charles Barrington Brooke. The last representative of this sept was John Patrick Nisbet Hamilton Grant, of Drummonie, Kilgraston, Biel Archerfield and Dirleton.

Grants of Auchernach. I am told that the last surviving son in direct line is Richard Grant, a descendant of Lewis Grant of Burnside, who died in 1970. There is also another possible descendant, who lives in Skye.

Perhaps the foregoing list will result in the re-emergence of some of the cadets or septs about whom I know nothing of recent years. There must be a very great number of 'in laws' or distant relations of the families about whom we know little. William Fraser lists the various 'Arms' which each and every cadet family was entitled to bear at that time, 1883.

Chapter Ten

CULLEN HOUSE

THE HOUSE IS IN MY VIEW one of the finest in the north, the interior and exterior elevations being magnificent. Owing to the L-shape of the building it is deceptive in size, as it gives the impression of being larger than it is. I always thought of it as a most comforable home where every prospect pleased. I knew of nowhere I would sooner stay. The Seafields made things so happy for their guests, and it is a great loss that it is now empty.

A brief description of the house, taken from its Survey Book is quoted by kind permission of the Earl of Seafield:

> Cullen House is a fine example of French Castellated architecture and its position on the rock 70 feet above Cullen Burn is impressive. It has been the home of the family since the 16th century when they moved from Findlater Castle, the ruins of which can be seen on the rugged coast between Cullen and Sandend. The oldest part of the house must be about 700 years old, as there is mention in the records of the Church of Cullen in 1232 a 'House on the Rock'. This was a Monastic School . . . Cullen House is typical of many Scottish castles in which the influence of French architecture is evident. Up to the time of the Reformation ecclesiastical buildings in Scotland had been of great beauty. Subsequently many of these buildings declined and more attention was paid to secular architecture. Both interior and exterior decoration began to appear on the stone castles which, in some cases, had replaced wooden forts. Land-owners became more conscious of their surroundings and policies, parks and gardens were laid out. The Scottish garden in most cases is some distance from the house and Cullen House is a good example of this, as the large and productive garden is half a mile distance from the house. The beautiful policies were largely planned by the 5th Earl of Findlater who demolished the old town of Cullen, which was built around Cullen House and the Old Church. The church remains, as does part of the Estate Office and the Factor's House, named Old Cullen. The and Victorian enlargement of many of the great houses in Scotland . . . Exactly why this took place is not known, but presumably it was found desirable owing to the increasing demand for accommodation, for seasonal sporting activities, and no doubt Queen Victoria's acquisition of Balmoral and her increasing interest in Scotland must have encouraged these vast expenditures. In 1881 the house was harled; this was removed in 1945 and the stonework was picked and pointed, thus revealing the true beauty of the building with its original character and atmosphere. An old window on the west side has magnificent floral pilasters. On other windows are figures of Faith, Hope and Charity. There is also a group of

> Father Time with figures of Youth and Old Age. The Ogilvy-Grant Arms are over the west door. The arms and initials of Sir Walter Ogilvy, 1st Earl of Findlater and his wife Dame Mary Douglas are easily identified. . . . Other inscriptions, mainly Biblical quotations, are carved over the door and two of the windows on the west side of the house. The extensive, well wooded policies are a source of beauty at all seasons of the year and provide excellent walks. The Castle Hill, from which there is a beautiful, almost panoramic view of the Moray Firth and the Hills of Caithness and Sutherland beyond, is a relic of the class of 'Ha 'Hills' on which Peel Castles and stockades were erected in early times. Formerly there were remains of vitrified walls on it; a rustic enclosure of quartzite has been built on the top and carved stones from Old Cullen inserted. The large, single-arched stone bridge, which stands 64 feet above the Cullen Burn on the west side of the house, was built by James, 5th Earl of Findlater whose wife, Lady Sophia Hope, sacrificed her 'pin money' to pay for it. It is an outstanding example of the work of Robert Adam, who also designed the Grand Entrance gate by which the house is approached from the east.

I must record the story of its hauntings. First, there is the story of the so-called 'Mad Earl', the 6th Earl of Findlater and 3rd of Seafield, who succeeded in 1714. He used to suffer bouts of madness, and when he felt one of these attacks coming on he used to lock himself in the library and throw the keys down to his factor, who had instructions to unlock the door when he considered the attack had passed. One day the factor was rather premature in releasing his master, who is said to have fallen on him and killed him. Soon after, when the Earl had been restored to his right mind he naturally felt terribly contrite and killed himself. The little room where this suicide is supposed to have occurred was empty except for a bluish stain on the bare boards which (I have been told) could not be removed. The Earl haunted that part of the house, pacing up and down. There must have been some truth in this, as my cousin, the late Countess, had this ghost professionally exorcised, and everyone seemed happy that the Mad Earl was at last resting at peace. Once I was lodged in a bedroom near the library. I awoke, and found I was in a cold sweat of terror and really thought my hair was standing on end. I heard what sounded like slow pacing feet outside the door. Next day I told my cousin and asked her if I could have her little dog to sleep with me. Well, the next night precisely the same feelings came over me. I found the dog was soundly asleep. Perhaps it was just imagination that caused my terror.

I simply could not walk through the darkened library. I mentioned this to one of my cousin's guests, who was a spiritualist, one day, who said he had seen a ghostly figure of a lady in white in the library. Was this just a member of the staff, going upon some night errand? Then we have the dining-room poltergeist. The walls were hung with tapestries, and Lady Seafield found that these were being flapped about by some unseen agency; she feared that they might become damaged, and had them removed. One wonders whether this poltergeist might not have been the murdered factor, to express his annoyance that Lady Seafield had had the Earl exorcised?

Chapter Eleven

CLAN GRANT SOCIETIES & MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

UNFORTUNATELY I HAVE NO RECORD of when the societies commenced, but I have a number of newspaper accounts of the meetings when my Uncle James (the 11th Earl and 30th Chief) came of age in 1897. Then there appear to have been three separate societies: in London, in Glasgow, and in Grantown-on-Spey. The latter society had 11 life members and 197 ordinary members, and they held their first gathering at Castle Grant by invitation of the dowager. They were in negotiation with the Glasgow Clan Grant Society with a view to amalgamation, and it is believed they did form a joint society. They sent an address of congratulations to my uncle, the text of which was as follows:

> We, Inhabitants of Strathspey, your Lordship's clansmen and others, in view of your Lordship's having attained your legal majority, desire to approach your Lordship with the expression of our hearty congratulations and good wishes.
>
> The thousands of leagues of ocean that sever your Lordship from the Home of your ancestors do not diminish the respectful and kindly feelings we entertain towards your Lordship as Head of the Noble House of Grant, whose integrity, patriotism, and beneficence, illustrated through centuries of loyalty to the State and in the exercise of a wise and gentle administration throughout their Hereditary Domains, ever won the devotion and affection of their people, bequeathing to your Lordship the heritage of a great and honourable name.
>
> In asking your Lordship to accept our felicitations we pray that you may long be spared to walk worthily in the great traditions of your House, and to command the esteem, affection, and attachment of the illustrious Clan of whom your Lordship is the titular and hereditary chief.

My uncle replied on 30 July 1897 from Lincoln College, Christ Church, as follows:

> In reply, permit me to state that I accept the address with deep feelings of gratititude, and trust you will be kind enough to convey to the signatories my greatest appreciation of the honour they have conferred upon me. I can assure you and them that the valued address will ever be a bond of union between us, and that, although we are at present separated by many thousand miles, yet in spirit, I feel that such a bond helps to materially bridge the distance now parting us. Instead of formally tendering my thanks through this letter, I venture to

> hope that, ere long, I shall experience the pleasure of doing so in propria persona, and of meeting you and my Strathspey clansmen face to face.

The Glasgow Society held a dance in 1897 at the *Alexandra* hotel, attended by over 100 members. At that time the society had been running over seven years, and they had 14 life members and 87 ordinary members. It was then reported that the Edinburgh Society had merged with the parent society and a new branch had formed in Manchester.

My next record is a letter dated 1907 from the London Clan Grant Society, inviting my father to a dinner at the *Metropole* hotel to meet his brother James. My father was then in New Zealand, so, of course, could not attend. It would seem that these societies went into abeyance some time during or after the Great War. In 1951 the government sent Lord Macpherson of Drumnochter to Edinburgh to organise a so-called 'March of the Clans'—a massed clans jamboree in Murrayfield football stadium. It was really successful, and I imagine the first massed clans event since King George IV visited Edinburgh in about 1825. At this time a number of able and keen Grants came forward, and a fresh Clan Grant Society was formed with over 100 members. Over the next four years meetings were held, and then it went into abeyance, until 1981, when it was reformed by Mr. David Grant-Blythe. It has a branch in Bristol.

In 1977, a Grant of Los Angeles, California, came forward to raise a Grant Society in the United States of America, and he was joined by a Grant of Hixson, Tennessee. This initiative has resulted in the appointment of Clan Commissioners in a number of States, and also one so far in Canada, and as a result an active North American Grant Society is now functioning. In addition there is a Grant association of around 6,000 people who claim to be direct descendants of John and Betty More of Drumcork Farm, Rothiemurchus, who emigrated to America in 1772, and there is also a Grant Society in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Two years ago Mr F. Grant-Burgess of Napier, New Zealand, came forward to start a Clan Grant Society in that country, where there are a great many people of Scottish extraction, and which has had direct interests with the Grants from its earliest days of colonisation. He has been very successful, and now has a membership almost rivalling our North American Grant Society. In 1982 Mr. Donald Grant founded an Australian Grant Society which is flourishing. My wife and I have much enjoyed attending Clan gatherings in the U.S.A. and Canada.

Chapter Twelve

CLAN INSIGNIA

Grant Tartans

The correct clan wear is the red Grant, known by the Scottish Tartans Society as Grant of Lurg. Our clan also enjoys the distinction of having an undress or so called 'hunting tartan' in the sett of the Black Watch Government tartan. Whilst the sett, or number of threads of each colour is the important item, the actual colours can vary in shade from hard dark shades to faded or light shades of colour.

Clan Identification Badge

The distinguishing badge from ancient times for identification purposes is a sprig of Scots pine (*pinus silvestris*), normally worn in the Balmoral or Glengarry headwear.

Clan Crest Badge

The crest badge, which all Grants are entitled to wear on their hat or jacket, is the Chief's crest of a burning mountain or in heraldic language 'a mountain inflamed proper'. This signifies the bonfire lit on Craigelachie at Aviemore, and another some miles east of the former. This crest is surrounded by a buckled belt carrying the motto and war cry 'Stand Fast Craigelachie'.

Flags

The armorial banner or standard of a person granted the right to arms can only be displayed when the holder is present or otherwise with his, or her, special permission.

Coat of Arms

The Chief and the heads of all cadet families have their own coats of arms granted and protected by the Lord Lyon, King of Arms. But any clan member

not otherwise entitled to arms can display a pincel flag, that is a triangular flag, and for the Grants it would be red in colour and have on it three ancient crowns in gold. (I saw a pincel flying over the headquarters booth at Grandfather Mountain Games, South Carolina, U.S.A. in 1978.)

Eagle Feathers

There is a certain amount of misunderstanding about the wearing of feathers in the headwear over the clan badge. Whilst there appears to be no hard and fast rule, the practice is as follows: feathers are worn to readily identify the wearer—a three feather man is the recognised hereditary Chief of a Clan; a two feather man is either the Chief's eldest son or the recognised hereditary Chief of a cadet family (these are normally called Clan Chieftains); a one feather man is a younger son of the Chief or a son of a Chieftain of a cadet family of that clan, or the head of a cadet family. These are normally known as Clan Captains.

None of the foregoing has any relation to elected appointments in a Clan Society whose officials normally have other titles, such as Society Lieutenant or Commissioner, or any other such suitable titles as a Society may decide upon.

Chapter Thirteen

THE HISTORY OF SCOTCH WHISKY ON SPEYSIDE

IT WOULD NOT BE RIGHT to omit mention of whisky in this book because it is such an important factor in the economics of the locality today, and there are so many 'Grant' whiskies, such as 'Grant's Stand Fast', 'Strathspey', 'Glen Grant', 'Grant's Royal', 'Grant's Glenlivet', and so on. There are also many brands which have other names. Two examples are 'Glenfarclas', one of the oldest distilleries, and 'Long John', one of the newest. Both are situated not far from Grantown; and then there is 'Glenfiddich', made by an old Grant distillery.

First of all we should know what this curious name, 'whisky', means. Until fairly recent times this distilled spirit was known as 'aqua vitae'—the water of life. Nowadays aquavitae is quite a different liquor in its own right and is Scandinavian. Whisky has been distilled in Scotland for centuries, but the first written record of distilling occurs in the year 1494. The Gaelic word for 'water of life' was *uisgebeatha* which rather difficult word was concertined into *uisge* and then to *usky*, and finally into *whisky*. For centuries it was used as a medicine in Scotland. Whisky had also been distilled in Ireland as early as 1200, and, in fact, is still made there. Many whisky drinkers today define what they want by ordering 'Scotch', so as to make sure they do not get 'Irish', Canadian, Tennessee, or some other type of whisky, none of which, in fact, taste like Scotch.

There were undoubtedly a very large number of cottage or glen-side distillers hidden away on Speyside over the centuries until these were all eliminated by excise officers. Today we have, I have been told, something in the region of forty (legal) distillers round about Speyside. It is recorded that the first authentic mention of 'usky' being drunk in the Highlands was at a laird's funeral in 1618. Pure burn water and peat smoking fires were used, and hence Highland whisky had already assumed its unique peaty flavour we all so enjoy today. Certainly I have found no early record of our Chief drinking whisky, but 'aill' was a favourite drink. I have, however, no doubt in my mind that many inter-clan battles and others, against the English, must have been fortified

by whisky and good Highland beef, as surely these fierce, energetic people cannot have been fired on oatmeal and milk alone, which in theory was all the Highland folk had to keep them nourished.

Many of the whisky stills from this time on were operated by outlawed members of the MacGregor clan, who were given safe harbourage on Speyside. There is no record of any of the Grant Chiefs or their relatives having actually owned or operated a still or distillery, but all were, and some are today, on leased Grant land. My late cousin, the Countess Nina, and her husband, did try during the war, before she became of age, to persuade the Trustees to buy a distillery, which she told me was then for sale for about £3,000. They would not agree to this expenditure. Your guess is as good as mine as to what it would cost today, certainly one hundred times as much.

Precisely what particular type of Speyside whisky a Grant would prefer to consume depends entirely on individual taste, and the depths of one's purse. All are good, and indeed many people would find it almost impossible to tell one from another, especially after one or two 'wee drams'! Generally speaking, the older the whisky, the better it will be to the connoisseur's palate. Again, some people prefer a blend, and some a straight malt. Some whiskies are more peaty in flavour than others. When I was a little boy with toothache my mother used to give me a certain brand of ordinary blend to hold in my mouth to anaethetise the tooth, and as a result I dislike that brand and never had it again, until two or three years ago when I had to consume quite a quantity at one gulp at a public entertainment. Well—I was really surprised to find how excellent it was! This, I think, proves my point, all are good in different ways. Do not fall into the trap of thinking that I am a whisky drinker, because you would be wrong. I am not, and only consume it on rare occasions, which, nevertheless, are enjoyable.

We can now get back to the excise and the control of spirituous production, which happened after the Act of Union. In fairness, it must be made clear that tax on spirituous liquors had been exacted long before this, particularly during Cromwell's government, and also there had been to some extent free trade between Scotland and England. Strangely enough, at the time of the Union the official production of whisky was only 50,000 gallons imperial per annum, but in the space of 50 years (that is to say by 1758) the duty paid production had increased by nearly nine times to 434,000 gallons. This figure only represented a fraction by comparison with the illicit, duty-free, production. On Speyside it is stated that in 1820 there were over 200 illicit stills, but not one legal still, so you can see that the joyous Grants were still full of good cheap spirit as recently as 1820 and beyond! A propos of this it is recorded that the Rev. John Grant of Tomintoul wrote of his flock in 1790. 'Tomintoul is inhabited by 37 families, without a single manufacture, all of them sell whisky and all of them drink it.' On my last visit to this rather charming square village situated a few miles south of the Spey and above

Glenlivet on a high dreek plateau, I was surprised to observe the number of traders selling a large variety of whiskies, mostly of names rarely seen or heard of . . .

It should be borne in mind that the illicit distiller was uncontrolled as to the strength of his product, and it is doubtful if any 70 per cent proof (our present English diluted standard) could be obtained, and that 90 or 100 was the norm. The more one goes into this the more one realises that life on Speyside could not have been so bad. In those days there was little sale for the licensed and taxed spirit. I am not in the least surprised.

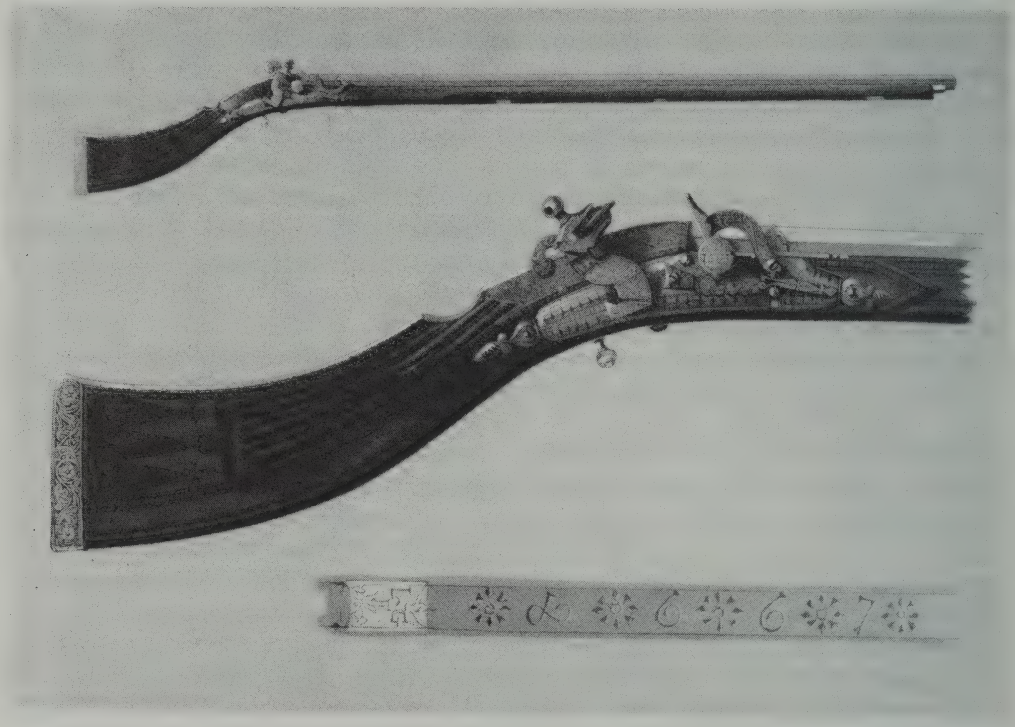
Many of today's well-known distilleries are sited on the sites of illicit stills, because both, of course, are dependent on a good supply of pure burn water. It will be recollected that Robert Burns succeeded in achieving his strange ambition of becoming an exciseman, but not in our part of Scotland.

What happy days for Speyside and the Grants. It was great to be a Grant then, just as it is today. Sad to say, by 1834 the government excisemen had about won the battle, and the days of illicit stills and smuggling of spirit to market were over. By 1842 the population of Scotland was about 2½ million, and the whisky consumption was 5½ million gallons. An average of over two gallons per annum for every man, woman and child. It doesn't seem an awful lot to me, but it is supposed to be a very high consumption. I have read that in those days whisky was so strong (presumably this was four times distilled spirit) that it was advisable to take only one or two spoons full. This fact, of course, makes the *per capita* consumption look even more impressive. I have no knowledge of today's consumption rate.

An illuminating few words were written by Lady Elizabeth Grant of Rothiemurchus in 1813 (when she was 16) about the forestry workers of those days. 'When the men met in the morning they were supposed to have breakfasted at home, and had perhaps had their private dram, it being cold work in a dark wintry dawn, to start over the moor for a walk of some miles to end standing up to their knees in water; yet on collecting, whisky was always handed round; a lad with a small cask—a quarter anker—on his back, and a horn cup in his hand that held a gill, appeared three times a day among them. They all took their "morning" raw, undiluted and without accompaniment, so they did the gill at parting when the work was done; but the noontide dram was part of a meal. There was a twenty minutes' rest from labour, and a bannock and a bit of cheese taken out of every pocket to be eaten leisurely with the whisky. When we were there the horn cup was offered first to us, and each of us took a cup to the health of our friends around us, who all stood up. Sometimes a floater's wife or bairn would come with a message; such messenger was always offered whisky. Aunt Mary had a story that one day a woman with a child in her arms, and another bit thing at her knee, came up among them; the horn cup was duly handed to her, she took a "gey guid drap" herself, and then gave a little to each of the babies. "My goodness, child", said my mother

to the wee thing that was trotting by the mother's side, "doesn't it *bite* you?" "Ay but I like the bite," replied the creature.'

Today we have better food and clothing and transport, so it could be said that 'usky' is not so necessary now. Nevertheless, it does seem that the government ought to make excise tax reductions for the Highland folk. It is said that Acts of Parliament were made nonsense of when M.P.s, like Lady Grant's father, bought only George Smith's illicit whisky from Glenlivet, and King George IV in 1822 on his famous visit to Edinburgh insisted on being provided with pure Glenlivet from the same illicit source and would drink nothing else.



Old Gun from Castle Grant (Fraser)

Chapter Fourteen

POSTSCRIPT

WELL, THAT'S THE END of my *taille* so far, and I do hope readers have enjoyed this rather unique 'potted history' of a major clan which has all through, as we have read, been closely linked with the reigning monarch and government of each period. I said unique because I cannot think of any history which gives an account of a family for 32 generations over a period of nearly 800 years. It has been difficult to decide what to put in and what to leave out, but my aim has been to write a cohesive, continuous, and easily understood record, and especially of the last 100 years, on which no other work has been written.

I think readers will agree that we have touched on many facets of British history so far as Grants were concerned, and that the Clan played a part in creating some of that British history. They have served reigning monarchs often at considerable financial cost, which was never recovered.

I feel this book should be of interest to clansfolk all over the world as well as in Britain. There must be a very great number of representatives of distant relations or cadets or septs of the Clan and clan family living today. But I, unfortunately, have met only one or two—the late Mark Ogilvie-Grant being one, and Lady Abercromby the other. Maybe this book will lead to some of them stepping out into the glare of the footlights—I hope so.

I have learned a lot by researching for this book, and I hope you have, too, in the reading of it.

SLAINTE
STAND FAST CRAIGELACHIE

APPENDIX I

List of Weapons from Castle Grant

(See Chapter Six, p. 38)

15th- and 16th-century bronze and iron cannons.

17th- and early 18th-century long guns and a blunderbuss.

Steel Scottish pistols, the latest being dated 1701.

Claymores, basket-hilted broadswords, targes, and various pieces of 17th-century armour and saddle furniture.

Highland guns of which only 25 exist today; they have curved butts with considerable ornamentation.

200 muskets with bayonets, for the Strathspey Fencibles raised in 1793 and disbanded in 1799, and for a line regiment, the 97th the Inverness-shire Regiment of Foot, which was disbanded after one year.

In addition there were knapsacks, ammunition pouches, brass shoe buckles and pouch belts for 200 men, over 100 Grenadier caps for a company of the 97th, and an 18th-century side-drum for the Fencibles, and 136 pikes for the Strathspey Company of the 97th. It is a sad reflection on modern economics that a family collection such as this, stretching over several centuries, had to be sold to meet taxation, but at least they will all be well cared for and can be seen by the public at large. The cost of housing and maintaining this equipment would be a very heavy item for a private individual today, with ever-increasing costs and diminishing incomes. It is to be hoped that it will be made clear at any exhibition of all this Grant militaria which has been purchased from my cousin, the Earl of Seafield, that they are from the Chief of Grants' Armoury, at Castle Grant.

The following is a fascinating list, dated 1720, of the armoury then existing in the Castle:

'Baillie Clerk's long gun
Colonel Grant's long gun
Glenmoriston's long gun
Belindalloch's eight squair gun
Peter Haberon's gun
Belindalloch's carved gun
Litcheston's whippe
The gilt gun of the famelie
The double barrell'd gun
Pitchases eight squair gun marked J.G.
The short waipon gun
My Lady Doun's long fusie
The Dutch fusie with the brass lock
Two round barrell'd fusies made by Smairt
The club marked number twelve
The cartrage rifle
Delvey's rifle
Cuthbert's rifle
The Huzar number nineteen
Carron's rifle
A rifle by Barber
Hyland guns
Jean Cumming (one's mind boggles as to the possibility of this doubtless fearsome weapon!)
Seaforth's gilt gun
The gilt rifle
Sir John Grant's litle gun
Alister More's gun
The steel gun
The Glainar
Tannachie's rifle
Three larg brass blunderbusses
Two small blunderbushes
Three iron blunderbushes
A short carraben with a Highland lock
Kinmillies long gun
A Highland Gun
Twentie-four muskets in the gun case in the hall
A case of pistols with silver mounting
The two-handed sword
The sword of the famely
Seven brod swords
A syd pistoll with Grant of that Ilk on the barrell.'

The longest gun has engraved on the barrel 'Clerk to the Laird of Grant', and on one of the largest blunderbusses is inscribed 'Grant's pocket pistol', thus demonstrating the Scots sense of humour!

APPENDIX II

List of Family Portraits in Castle Grant (1880)

(See Chapter Two, p. 6)

James Grant of Grant, 1658.
Lady Mary Stewart, his wife, 1658.
Ludovick Grant of Grant.
Janet Brodie, his wife.
Brigadier-General Alexander Grant of Grant, by Waitt, 1713.
Two other portraits of Brigadier Grant.
Anne Smith, his second wife.
Sir James Grant of Grant, bt., sometime Colquhoun of Luss.
Ann Colquhoun of Luss, his wife.
Major George Grant, brother of the brigadier.
Colonel Lewis Grant, youngest brother of the brigadier.
Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, bt.
Another portrait of Sir Ludovick.
Lady Margaret Ogilvie, his second wife.
Sir James Grant of Grant, bt., eldest son of Sir Ludovick.
Sir James Grant of Grant, bt., and two cousins, said to be Cummings of Altyre and a servant (a group).
Sir James Grant of Grant, seated in a chair holding a plan of Grantown, with his gamekeeper before him.
Another portrait of Sir James Grant of Grant.
Jane Duff of Hatton, wife of Sir James.
Two other portraits of the same lady.
Sir Lewis Alexander Grant of Grant, bt., fifth Earl of Seafield.
Anne Hope Grant, wife of Dean Waddilove (in chalk).
Anne Grant, wife of Sir Harry Innes of Innes, bt.
Sir Francis William Grant of Grant, bt., sixth Earl of Seafield.
Mary Anne Dunn, his first wife.
Sir John Charles Ogilvie Grant, bt., seventh Earl of Seafield, and first Baron Strathspey of Strathspey.
The Hon. Caroline Stuart, Countess of Seafield, by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.

Sir Ian Charles Ogilvie Grant, bt., eighth Earl of Seafield and second Baron Strathspey, painted by Sir Francis Grant on his coming of age, when Master of Grant and Viscount Reidhaven.
Lady Anne Margaret Grant, eldest daughter of Sir James Grant of Grant.
Another portrait of the same Lady, writing, with pen in hand.
Colonel Lewis Grant, third son of Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, by Waitt, 1713.
Penuel Grant, daughter of Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, and wife of Mr. Henry Mackenzie.
Henry Mackenzie, author of *The Man of Feeling.*
James Grant of Rothiemurchus, Waitt, 1726. There is a copy of this painting at Rothiemurchus.
General James Grant of Ballindalloch.
Patrick Grant, Advocate Lord Elchies, Waitt, 1725.
James Grant of Wester Elchies, in armour, Waitt, 1714.
Robert Grant of Lurg, in Abernethy.
Patrick Grant of Tullochgorm.
George Grant of Tullochgorm.
Captain Alexander Grant of Tullochgorm.
General Sir Patrick Grant of Tullochgorm, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Hon. Lady Grant, wife of Sir Patrick Grant of Tullochgorm.
Patrick Grant of Tullochgriban, in Duthil.
Alexander Grant of Tullochgriban, by 'W. Staneley, 1799'.
Mungo Grant of Mullochard, in Duthil.
George Grant of Clurie, in Inverallen, Waitt, 1714.
Donald Grant, of Glenbeg.
Robert Grant, younger, of Glenbeg, Waitt, 1724.
Colonel John Grant of Carron, Waitt, 1725.
Mrs. Grant of Carron, authoress of *Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch.*
? Grant, son of Mrs. Grant of Carron.
Patrick Grant of Miltown, Hereditary Standard-Bearer to the Chief, Waitt, 1714.
Ludovick Grant of Knockando, Waitt, 1714.
George Grant of Riemore, Waitt, 1725.
David Grant of Delbuiack, in Duthil, Waitt, 1714.
Robert Grant of Delichaple, in Cromdale, Waitt, 1725.
Robert Grant of Lethindry, in Cromdale, Waitt, 1725.
Ludovick Grant of Tulloch, in Abernethy, Waitt, 1725.
William Grant of Delay, in Cromdale, Waitt, 1714.
Alexander Grant of Grantsfield, Waitt, 1714.
Colonel Alexander Grant of Kilmaichlie.
John Grant of Burnside, in Crondale, Waitt, 1725.
Charles Grant, Comte de Vaux, in France, with horse and servant, all life size; a very large painting, 10ft. high, and well painted. It was presented by the Comte to Sir James Grant in 1782. Colonel Grant of Blairfindy

wrote from Paris to Sir James that the picture had been painted by the French king's first painter, and was of the same size as those which the king sent of himself to foreign courts.

Dr. Gregory Grant, founder of Grantown hospital.

Captain John Grant, Congash, factor Grant Estates in Strathspey, by Colvin Smith, R.S.A.

Rev. Francis Grant of Cromdale, Waitt, 1727.

Rev. William Grant Abernethy, Waitt, 1727.

Rev. ? Grant, Elgin, 1807, in gown and bands and brown wig.

Rev. James Chapmen of Cromdale; author of a *History of the Family of Grant,* Waitt, 1727.

Simon Lord Lovat, in bobwig and red coat, younger than in Hogarth's portrait.

The Hon. Colonel Fraser of Lovat, LL.D., F.R.S. and S.A., etc., R. Smith.

Alexander Duff of Hatton.

Lady Anne Duff of Hatton.

? Rose of Kilravock.

Sir John Dalrymple.

Sir James Colquhoun (in chalk).

Mary, Duchess of Athole, mother of the Countess of James, sixth Earl of Findlater, 1758.

The Earl of Hopetoun.

Anne, daughter of James, fifth Earl of Findlater, Countess of Hopetoun.

Lady Sophia Hope, daughter of Earl of Hopetoun, wife of fifth Earl of Findlater.

James, fifth Earl of Findlater and Seafield (father of Lady Margaret Ogilvie or Grant) and Sophia Countess of Findlater.

James, seventh and last Earl of Findlater.

Lord Erskine, 1764.

Lady Charlotte Erskine.

John Grant 'Ian Mohr', champion piper to the Laird of Grant, life size in Highland costume, playing the pipes. The streamer from the pipes displays the Grant arms. In the background is a view of Castle Grant. Painted by Waitt, 1714.

Alister Grant 'Mohr', champion. Also in Highland costume, brandishing a sword in his right hand and a shield in his left. Life size, Waitt, 1714.

John Shaw, who prevented the Earl of Murray from crossing the bridge of Dava to harry the Grants. He was innkeeper and farmer at Dava; a grim-looking Highlander.

The Hen-Wife of Castle Grant, 1706. She was known as old Maggie Sinclair. She is in the act of taking a pinch of snuff from a black horn in her left hand, having a snuff pen in her right.

APPENDIX III

Author's Notes on Castle Grant—1965

(See Chapter Two, p. 7)

Castle Grant is a massive structure, rather cramped in layout which necessitates many stairs and passages, and designed for days when there were unlimited staff to fetch and carry, and when distances and time did not matter. It would be almost impossible to run as a home as it stands today. The cost of re-wiring, plumbing, decorating, and carpeting, alone would be prohibitive, but add to all these deterrents the fact that dry rot has a very serious and possibly long-standing hold on the massive rafters, upper flooring and studding. Whilst the structure and roof in general seem sound, being so strongly built, nevertheless it must be expected that the fungi will almost inevitably find its way over the whole woodwork and downwards to the lower floors, which seem to be free at present. No doubt the upper floors have been closed and airless for many years—ideal conditions for fungi. I do feel that unless a considerable sum is spent in remedial works, the whole woodwork is inevitably doomed over the next decade; with this in mind I suggest there are the following possibilities:

1. Leave the structure to slowly rot, having salvaged anything of value out of it. In this relation, I do feel that all chattels therein should be safeguarded as soon as possible from damp and vandalism, and those of no family interest or value should be marketed to the best advantage. This solution would be the cheapest, but possibly is not the best solution. It depends whether there is a use for the castle on monumental, historical, aesthetic, or other grounds.

2. I imagine, that from a clansman's point of view, the castle could be a major binding force in the conception of the Clan as a family—a tangible thing to centre on. If money were available, there are possibilities. The old tower might be maintained, and possibly used as a Clan museum or something similar. Of the remainder, the best part I think is the entrance, stairway, and main range of public rooms. Some rooms above or below could be preserved to form one or two dwelling units. The rest of the castle would have to be largely demolished, dry rot being carefully taken away, and the height reduced, thereby leaving in effect a castle comprising an old tower, adjoining walls, and habitable section. This would be of modest size, capable of being used

as one or more homes or the like, and so arranged that one did not view a vast pile of decaying stone, which would be very depressing. It is possible that a scheme on these lines, circulated in an attractive pamphlet to all Grants throughout the world would produce a sum of subscriptions sufficient to finance such a scheme. In return all contributors would need something: an attractive membership certificate or the like; a free permit to visit the castle, and, perhaps, free entry to a recusitated Clan Grant Society, plus periodic newsletters. It could not be done in a day, but it is a possibility. It would be a vast work and whether worth while or not, I don't know. It would depend on an architect's report and the subsequent enthusiasm of a large number of Grants. My personal experience has been that the Grants are not especially clan-minded compared with other lesser clans, but they might be interested if they all thought they could do something worthwhile, and get something in return. Certainly it is the only thing I can think of to bind the Clan together again. I know what when I reformed the Clan Grant Society at the Edinburgh 'March of the Clans' there was a fairly constant cry—'couldn't we get Grants in the north interested and possibly have a day at Castle Grant or similar'—in other words there was not much to bind the members apart from an occasional ceilidh. I would be willing to co-operate all I could, but could not do it all on my own with no help except for one or two Edinburgh enthusiasts. Leading Grants from all over the world would have to play their part. If the foregoing could be done, then I imagine it would not be impossible to have a museum of arms, paintings, and other relics of interest together with a tea-room and policy walks open say two days a week. Whether this would pay for the custodian or conducting staff is another matter. Possibly a flat or two in the castle for such people: i.e., retired Grant army officers.

(Written in 1965)

APPENDIX IV

See Chapter Six, p. 39. The following is reproduced from a pamphlet in my possession. It bears no author's name, date, or place of publication.

Historical Note on the Findlater Seafields

This noble and ancient family is descended from Gilchrist, a man of the first rank, and a great favourite of King Malcolm Canmore, who was created Earl of Angus by that prince; and was amongst the first who enjoyed the title of earl in Scotland. He lived after the year 1120, having married Finebella, sister of —, thane of Mearns, by whom he had a son.

Gilibrede, second Earl of Angus, who succeeded him, and is mentioned by many of our historians as a great warrior. He lived in the reigns of King David I., King Malcolm IV., and King William the Lion. He was one of the chief commanders of the Scotch army (though then but a young man) with the Earls of March and Menteith, when they invaded England in King Stephen's reign, and fought a bloody battle against the English, near Northallerton, about the year 1138. He was one of the Scotch nobles appointed to settle and adjust all differences between King William the Lion and King Henry II. of England, in 1174. He was witness to a charter of King William the Lion, together with Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, and Matthew, Bishop of Aberdeen, and is there designed *Gilibredus comes de Agnus,* &c. in 1176. He married —, a daughter of Patrick, Earl of March, by whom he had six sons. First, Gilchrist: second, Magnus, created Earl of Caithness, by King Alexander II. in 1222: third, Gilbert, ancestor of the present family of Finlater: fourth, Adam; fifth, William.

Gilbert, the third son, was a man of great abilities. He assumed his name from the lands of Ogilvie, as was the custon of those early times; and from him we proceed to deduce the descent of this noble family. He had a son,

Alexander de Ogilvie, who succeeded him. He was succeeded by his son,

Patrick de Ogilvie, who was one of the great barons of Scotland that, with many others, were forced to swear fealty to King Edward I. of England, for his lands in the shire of Forfar, in the year 1296. He left issue two sons. First, Sir Patrick, his heir: second, Sir Robert de Ogilvie, who, according to Abercrombie, was one of King Robert Bruce's firmest friends.

Sir Patrick Ogilvie succeeded his father, and was a man of singular merit and fortitude. He adhered always firmly to the interest of King Robert Bruce, and, for his loyalty and faithful services, obtained from that great monarch a grant of the lands of Ketins. He left issue two sons. First, Alexander, his heir: second, Patrick de Ogilvie, of Wester-Pourie.

Patrick de Ogilvie, of Wester-Pourie, second son of Sir Patrick, who obtained from his nephew, Sir Patrick Ogilvie, of Ogilvie, son of his brother, Alexander, to him, and Margery his wife, the lands of Wester-Pourie. His marriage with the above Margery, only daughter, and at length sole heiress of Sir Robert Ramsay, of Auchterhouse. He was succeeded by his son,

Walter Ogilvie, of Wester-Pourie, afterwards of Auchterhouse, hereditary sheriff of Forfar, who came to the possession of that great estate and dignity, upon the death of his uncle Sir Malcolm Ramsay, of Auchterhouse, about the year 1365. He left two sons. First, Sir Walter, his heir: second, Patrick. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Walter Ogilvie, of Auchterhouse, high sheriff of Forfar, who was a man of great worth and merit, and lost his life in the following manner. Duncan Stuart, natural son of Alexander, Earl of Buchan, having entered the shire of Angus, at the head of a lawless gang of robbers, in order to plunder the country; the sheriff, accompanied by his uterine brother, Walter Lighton, ancestor of the family, and a numerous *posse* of country people, overtook the robbers, at a place called Glenbrerith, in Angus; where, after a smart skirmish, Sir Walter and his brother, with about sixty of their followers, were killed on the spot, in 1391. He left issue three sons. First, Sir Alexander, his heir: second, Sir Walter, of Lintrethan: third, Sir John, first of the family of Innercanty.

Sir Walter Ogilvie, of Lintrethan, second son of Sir Walter, of Auchterhouse, was a man of eminent parts and merit. He was one of the privy-council to King James I. and lord high treasurer of Scotland, in 1425; master of the king's household, in 1430; and one of the commissioners for renewing the truce with England. He married Isabel de Dureward, heiress of Lintrethan, with whom he got that barony; and he and his posterity were designed by that title, till they were raised to the dignity of the peerage: by her he had issue two sons and one daughter: first, Sir John, his heir; second, Sir Walter, ancestor of the Earls of Finlater: his daughter Giles was married to Robert Arbuthnot, of Arbuthnot, Esq. He died in 1441, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir Walter Ogilvie, the second son, flourished in the reigns of King James I. and II. In 1437, he married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John Sinclair, Lord Ogilvie, of Deskford and Finlater, with whom he got both these baronies, which afterwards became the chief titles of his family; and, in consequence of this marriage, he added the arms of Sinclair, of Deskford, to that of Ogilvie, (argent, a cross engrailed sable). He then got two charters, under the great

seal, of the lands and baronies of Deskford, Finlater, &c., the first dated in January, and the other in August, 1440. He obtained from King James II. a licence to fortify his castle of Finlater, with an embattled wall, and all other necessaries for a place of strength, by a writ under the great seal, in 1455. By the said Margaret Sinclair, he left issue two sons and one daughter. First, James, his heir: second, Sir Walter Ogilvie, of Boyne, of whom the Lord Banff, and William Ogilvie, of Strathearn, lord high treasurer of Scotland, and others, were descended. His daughter, Elizabeth, married to Nicholas Dun, of Rathey, which appears by a charter, under the great seal, to them in 1487. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James, who was promiscuously designed of Finlater and Deskford, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King James III. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Innes, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. First, Sir James, his heir: second, Gilbert Ogilvie, of Glashaugh: third, Alexander, who was killed at the battle of Flodden, in 1513: fourth, George, who was bred to the church. First daughter, Margaret, married to James Abercrombie, of Birkenbog: second, Marian, married to Patrick Gordon, of Haddo, ancestor of the Earl of Aberdeen: third, Catherine, married to William Crawfurd, of Federat, in the shire of Aberdeen: fourth, Elizabeth, married to John Grant, of Freugh: fifth, Mary, married to Alexander Urquhart, sheriff of Cromarty. He died before the year 1490, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Ogilvie, who married Lady Agnes Gordon, daughter of George, Earl of Huntly, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. First, Alexander, his heir: second, James: third, John: fourth, Patrick: fifth, George. The above four sons are all mentioned in an entail hereafter narrated. His first daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Sir James Dunbar, of Westfield: second, ——, married, first, to the laird of Macintosh; secondly, to —— Monro, of Foulis; and, thirdly, to a son of the Lord Lovat, and had children to them all. He died in 1510, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander Ogilvie. He got a charter, whereby the lands and baronies of Finlater, Deskford, Kethmore, Glenfudich, Auchindoun, and many others, the constabulary of Cullen, &c. in the shires of Banff and Aberdeen, and the lands of Ballhall, and others in the shire of Forfar, were all erected into one free barony, to be called the barony of Ogilvie, "to and in favour of the heirs male of his own body; which failing, to James, John, Patrick, and George Ogilvies, his brothers-german; which failing, to Gilbert Ogilvie, his uncle; which all failing, to his own nearest heirs male whatever, dated May 22, 1517." He married, first, Janet Abernethy, daughter of Alexander, Lord Saltoun, by whom he had a son, James Ogilvie, of Cardell; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Alexander Irvine, of Drum, Esq. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Gordon, sister to the Earl of Huntly. By her he had only one daughter, Margaret Ogilvie, married to John Gordon, third son of Alexander, Earl of

Huntly, upon who, by evil counsel, and the instigation of his wife, he was prevailed upon to settle his whole estates of Deskford, Finlater, &c. in prejudice of his son, James, of Cardell, the said John Gordon being obliged to carry the name and arms of Ogilvie. The substitution runs thus: "To himself and Elizabeth Gordon, his wife, in life-rent, and in fee to the said John Gordon, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to James and Adam Gordons, his brothers; then to Walter Ogilvie, of Boyne; then to Walter, of Dunlugas; then to Lord Ogilvie, in 1546."

John Gordon having been engaged at the battle of Corrichie, where his father was killed, in 1562, was beheaded at Aberdeen, and forfeited; the estates of Deskford, &c. and were claimed by the Gordons, in virtue of the deed of settlement of Alexander before-mentioned; but Queen Mary, out of her great goodness and love to justice, restored the whole estate to James Ogilvie, of Cardell, the rightful owner, and confirmed it to him by a charter under the great seal.

James Ogilvie, of Cardell, though deprived as above of the family estate, in his father's life-time, got the baronies of Broadlands, &c. in Inverness-shire,; upon which he got a charter, under the great seal, "to James Ogilvie, son and apparent heir of Alexander Ogilvie, and Janet Gordon, his wife, dated February 16, 1534."

Upon the death of John Gordon, as before-mentioned, this James, of Cardell, who then served Queen Mary, as steward of her household, came over from France to recover the estate, which belonged to him by birthright, but had been claimed by the Gordons. At this time there appears to have been a submission to Queen Mary of Lorraine, then regent, who pronounced a decreet-arbitral betwixt the parties. This decreet-arbitral is not now to be found; but it is mentioned in the second decreet-arbitral which restored the estate to the right owner. This first decreet-arbitral, it would appear, was unfavourable for James, of Cardell, who, upon Queen Mary's coming over from France, raised a reduction thereof in the courts of law. These proceedings caused great animosities betwixt the families of Gordon and Ogilvie, in which the friends of both were nearly all embarked. To this was owing the scuffle that happened in the streets of Edinburgh betwixt John Gordon and the above James, who is there designed Lord Ogilvie, of Airly.

When Queen Mary made a tour into the north of Scotland, she was attended by James Ogilvie, of Cardell, who was extremely active and instrumental in bringing the Macintoshes, and others of his friends, as well as the Ogilvies from Angus, to her assistance.

On February 8, 1563, Queen Mary, out of her regard to James, of Cardell, granted him a charter, under the great seal, of the lands and baronies of Deskford, Finlater, &c. "to James Ogilvie, of Cardell, son and heir of Alexander Ogilvie."

Notwithstanding this charter, it seems the Gordons still claimed part of the Ogilvie estates; but at last all differences between the families were ended

by a submission to the following persons as arbiters, James, Earl of Bothwell, and Sir John Ballenden, justice-clerk, on the part of the Earl of Huntly; James and Adam Gordons, his brothers, and William Maitland, younger, of Leithington, and Mr. John Spence, his majesty's advocate, for James Ogilvie, Esq. the queen being to decide if the arbiters did not agree; and by their decreet-arbital, which is dated March 23, 1566, the lands and barony of Deskford, &c. as contained in the charter, were affirmed to the said James Ogilvie, and the lands of Auchindoun and Kethmore to the said Adam Gordon.

The lands and superiorities in Strathearn and Strathnaven, and the other lands in the shires of Nairn and Inverness, had been seized by the Gordons, at the same time they took possession of the rest of the estate of this family. These lands and superiorities came soon thereafter into the hands of the regent, Earl of Murray, and have been possessed by that family ever since; but there is no distinct, or at least certain, account of the cause of the regent's getting possession of them.

He was one of those Scotch barons who entered into an association to stand by and support the queen with their lives and fortunes, in 1568.

He married, first, Janet, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon, of Lochinvar, without issue. He married, secondly, Marian Livingston, of the family of Linlithgow, one of the ladies who attended Queen Mary to France; and it is from her the family was continued. By the said Marian Livingston, his second wife, he had a son,

Alexander, who married Barbara Ogilvie, daughter of Sir William Ogilvie, of Boyne. He died before his father, leaving issue, by his wife, a son,

Sir Walter Ogilvie, of Finlater and Deskford, who succeeded his grandfather. He being a man of abilities and learning, was highly esteemed by King James VI., who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, in 1590; and being possessed of an opulent fortune, and in great favour with his majesty, he was raised to the dignity of the peerage by the title of Lord Ogilvie, of Deskford, October 4, 1616. He married, first, Agnes, daughter of Robert, Lord Elphingstone, by whom he had only one daughter, Christian, married to Sir John Forbes, of Pitsligo. He married, secondly, Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of William, Earl of Morton, by whom he had a son, James, his heir; and two daughters. First, Margaret, married, first, to James Douglas, Earl of Buchan; secondly, to Andrew, eighth Lord Gray: second, Mary, married to Sir John Grant. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

James, second Lord Ogilvie. He was afterwards created Earl of Finlater by King Charles I., February 20, 1638, by patent, to the heirs male of his body. He got charters, under the great seal, of a great many lands and baronies, in 1641.

He appears to have been deeply engaged on the parliament's side, and was by them made a privy counsellor for life, and one of the committee for stating the debts of the nation, in November, 1641.

He got a ratification of the bailiary of Strathislay, and was appointed one of the committee of the north for prosecuting the malignants, in 1644; one of the committee of estates, in 1645; and one of the commissioners for selling malignants lands, in 1646.

He married Lady Elizabeth Leslie, daughter of Andrew, Earl of Rothes, by whom he had two daughters. First, Lady Elizabeth, afterwards Countess of Finlater, who married Sir Patrick Ogilvie, of Inchmartin, of whom more hereafter: second, Lady Anne, married to William, Earl of Glencairn. Having no male issue, he obtained a new patent from King Charles I., conferring the honours of Finlater, after his death, upon his daughter, Lady Elizabeth, and her husband, Sir Patrick, of Inchmartin, to them and the heirs male of their bodies, and they succeeded accordingly.

This Sir Patrick being one of the oldest cadets of the family of Ogilvie, we shall here briefly deduce his descent from his immediate ancestor, Sir Walter Ogilvie, of Auchterhouse, who flourished in the reigns of King Robert II. and III., was the sixth generation from the first of the family of Ogilvie, in a direct male line, and left issue two sons. First, Sir Walter, of Auchterhouse, his successor; second, Patrick.

This Patrick, ancestor of the family of Inchmartin, left issue a son and successor,

Sir Walter Ogilvie, who married Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Glen, Knight, by Isabel, his wife, daughter and coheiress of Sir Alan Erskine, of Inchmartin, whose ancestors got these lands, by marrying the daughter and heiress of Sir Patrick Inchmartin, secretary to King Robert Bruce, who was afterwards killed at the battle of Duplin, in 1332. He got with her the lands and barony of Inchmartin, which afterwards became the chief title of his family, and by her left issue a son,

Sir Andrew Ogilvie, of Inchmartin, who was knighted by King James II. in 1442; and by Margery, his wife, left issue a son,

Sir David, who succeeded him. He married Marian Hay, daughter of ——, by whom he had issue two sons, and one daughter. First, Alexander, who died before his father, without issue; second, James, who became his father's heir. His daughter, Christian, was married to Patrick, fourth Lord Gray, but had no issue. He was succeeded by his son,

James, who married Isabel, a daughter of Lord Oliphant, by whom he had a son,

Sir Patrick Ogilvie, of Inchmartin, who succeeded him. He married, first, Marian Stewart, daughter of Thomas, Lord Innermeath, by whom he had a son, William. He married, secondly, Janet, daughter of Patrick, fourth Lord Gray, by whom he had two daughters. First, Margaret, married to Patrick Hay, of Megginch, ancestor of the Earl of Kinnoul; second, Janet, married to John Kinnaird.

William, only son and apparent heir of Sir Patrick, of Inchmartin, married Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Kinnaird, of Inchture, ancestors of Kinnaird,

and died before his father, in 1558, leaving issue by the said Elizabeth Kinnaird a son,

Sir Patrick, who succeeded his grandfather, in 1593, He married Margaret, daughter of Sir George Haliburton, of Pitcur, by whom he had two sons. First, Sir Patrick, his heir; second, William. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Patrick, who died before the year 1642, leaving issue, by Anne, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell, a son,

Sir Patrick Ogilvie, who succeeded him, and got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Inchmartin, and several others, in Perthshire, dated July 1, 1624. He married Lady Elizabeth Ogilvie, eldest daughter of James, first Earl of Finlater, who, with the approbation of the crown succeeded to the honours, and was the second Earl of Finlater. He was a man of great honour and merit, a steady loyalist, and suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the interest of the royal family. He was excepted from pardon by Oliver Cromwell, and fined in fifteen hundred pounds sterling, in 1654. He died in 1658, leaving issue, by the said Lady Elizabeth, Countess of Finlater, a son and successor,

James, third Earl of Finlater, who married, first, Lady Anne Montgomerie, only daughter of Hugh, seventh Earl of Eglinton, by Lady Anne, daughter of James, second Marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter. First, Walter, Lord Deskford, who died before his father, unmarried; second, James, his heir; third, Colonel Patrick Ogilvie, of Lonmay, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Montgomerie, of Giffen, Esq., and had issue. His daughter, Lady Anne, married George Allardice, of Giffen, Esq., and had issue. He married, secondly, Lady Mary, daughter of William, second Duke of Hamilton, by whom he had no issue. He died in 1711, and was succeeded by his second son,

James, fourth Earl of Finlater, born in 1664, a man of extraordinary abilities and high accomplishments, and great knowledge of the laws.

Immediately after his return from his travels he entered advocate with great applause, in 1685, and was chosen member to the convention of estates for the burgh of Cullen, in 1689, where he made a remarkable speech in favour of King James VII., and was one of the five members that dissented from the act for forfeiting him; but his firmness and fidelity to his former sovereign did not injure him, for after the government was settled under King William, he went into all the measures of the court, and soon became a favourite of his majesty; and, being an eminent lawyer, was made solicitor for the crown, sheriff of Banff, and knighted, in 1693.

In the beginning of 1695 he was appointed secretary of state, in conjunction with the Earl of Tullibardin, afterwards Duke of Athol, who having resigned, he acted as sole secretary until Lord Carmichael was joined with him. In the year 1698 he was appointed president of the parliament, and he was at the same time created Viscount Seafield. In 1700 he was appointed his majesty's

high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland, and was thrice preferred to the same high dignity afterwards, in 1703, 1724, and 1727. In 1701 he was created Earl of Seafield. He continued secretary of state all King William's reign; and upon Queen Anne's accession, that office was continued to him until November, 1702, when he was made chancellor. In 1703 he was made a knight of the thistle; and in 1704 he was again made secretary of state, in conjunction with the Duke of Roxburgh, and at the same time he presided in parliament. In the same year, 1704, he was again appointed chancellor: in which office he continued till the Union was completed, having been first commissioner for Scotland at the treaty of Union, and presided in the Scotch parliament that ratified it. In 1708 he was appointed chief baron of the court of exchequer in Scotland, with a salary of 3000*l.* per annum.

After the Union took place, he was appointed one of the privy council in England, and continued to be one of that number all his life. He was chosen one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the first British parliament, and was re-elected to the second, third, sixth, and seventh. In 1713 he was again appointed chancellor, and keeper of the great seal of Scotland; and during all the periods in which he enjoyed the office of chancellor, he presided in the court of session. In which learned court he remarkably displayed his eloquence and great abilities in the law, and a peculiar talent of dispatch in business, and shortening law suits.

The family estate having been previously reduced by becoming security, and other incidents, so low as to be almost bankrupt, he paid all his father's debts without composition; and though he always lived in a manner suitable to his high station, yet by a prudent economy he greatly increased his family estate. This Earl of Finlater and Seafield married Anne, daughter of Sir William Dunbar, of Durn, Baronet, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters. First, James, Earl of Finlater; second, George Ogilvie, who being bred to the law, acquired great knowledge in that profession, and entered advocate, but died without issue. First daughter, Lady Elizabeth, married to Charles, Earl of Lauderdale, and had issue; second, Lady Janet, married, first, to Hugh Forbes, Esq. son and heir apparent of Sir William Forbes, of Craigyvar, Baronet, of the county of Aberdeen; she married, secondly, William Duff, of Braco, Esq. afterwards Earl of Fife, of the kingdom of Ireland, to whom she had no issue. He died in 1730, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

James, fifth Earl of Finlater and Seafield. In the year 1734 he was chosen one of the sixteen peers, and made one of the lords of police. In the year 1737 he was promoted to be vice-admiral of Scotland, in which office he continued to his death. He was chosen one of the sixteen peers for Scotland to all the successive parliaments until 1761, when, by reason of his age, he chose to retire from public business; but because of the zeal he had shewn upon every occasion for the service of the present royal family, and the preservation of the constitution, his majesty was graciously pleased to continue him in the

office of vice-admiral. He married, first, Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Kinnoul, by whom he had a son, James, Lord Ogilvie; and two daughters. First, Lady Margaret, married to Sir Ludovick Grant, of Grant, Baronet, who had issue; second, Lady Anne, married to John, Earl of Hopetoun, and had issue. He married, secondly, Lady Sophia Hope, daughter of Charles, Earl of Hopetoun, by whom he had no issue.

APPENDIX V

Ian Charles's Will 1882

(See Chapter Six, p. 44)

DISPOSITION AND SETTLEMENT. THE EARL OF SEAFIELD

(died 31 March 1884) I The Right Honourable Sir Ian Charles Grant Ogilvie of Grant, Baronet Earl of Seafield Baron Strathspey of Strathspey &ca. &ca. &ca. being resolved to settle my means and estate in the event of my death. Do hereby give grant assign and dispose to & in favour of my Mother Caroline Countess of Seafield and her heirs and assignees whomsoever heritably and irrededeemably [*sic*] All and Whole the Lands & Barony of Freuchie & the whole other Lands & Heritages forming the Grant Estates recently disentailed being the whole Lands and others particularly described in the Instrument of Disentail executed by me on the Eighteenth day of August recorded in the Register of Entails on the Eighteenth day of November & in the Divisions of the General Register of Entails on the Eighteenth day of November & in the Divesions of the General Register of Sasines applicable to the Counties of Inverness & of Elgin & Forres for publication & as in the Books of Council & Session for preservation on the second day of December all in the Year One thousand eight hundred & eighty one; As also All & Sundry the whole other Lands Baronies teinds mills fishings & other heritages belonging to me & of which I now have or hereafter may have the power of disposal situated in the Counties of Inverness Elgin & Forres & Banff or wheresoever else the same may be situated goods & gear debts & sums [sums] of money and in general the whole means & estate heritable & moveable real & personal whersoever situated now belonging & addebted or which shall belong & be addebted to me & of which I shall have the power of disposal at the time of my death: with the whole titles writs & evidents vouchers & instructions of my said means & effects hereitable & moveable hereby conveyed; And I oblige myself & my heirs & successors to grant all Deeds & Writings necessary for implementing and fulfilling the Conveyance above written And I hereby nominate & appoint my said Mother to be my sole Executrix And I reserve full power to revoke or alter these

presents in whole or in part And I dispence with delivery thereof And I reserve my liferent right; And I consent to registration for preservation In WITNESS WHEREOF these presents written on this & the preceding page [. . .] by Alexander Horne Clerk to Mackenzie Innes & Logan Writers to the Signet Edinburgh are subscribed by me at Cullen House Banffshire on the twentieth day of February One thousand eight hundred & eighty two before these Witnesses William Gillespie Bryson, my Factor at Cullen and John Thomson Clerk in the Cullen Estate Office, Cullen. (signed) Seafield

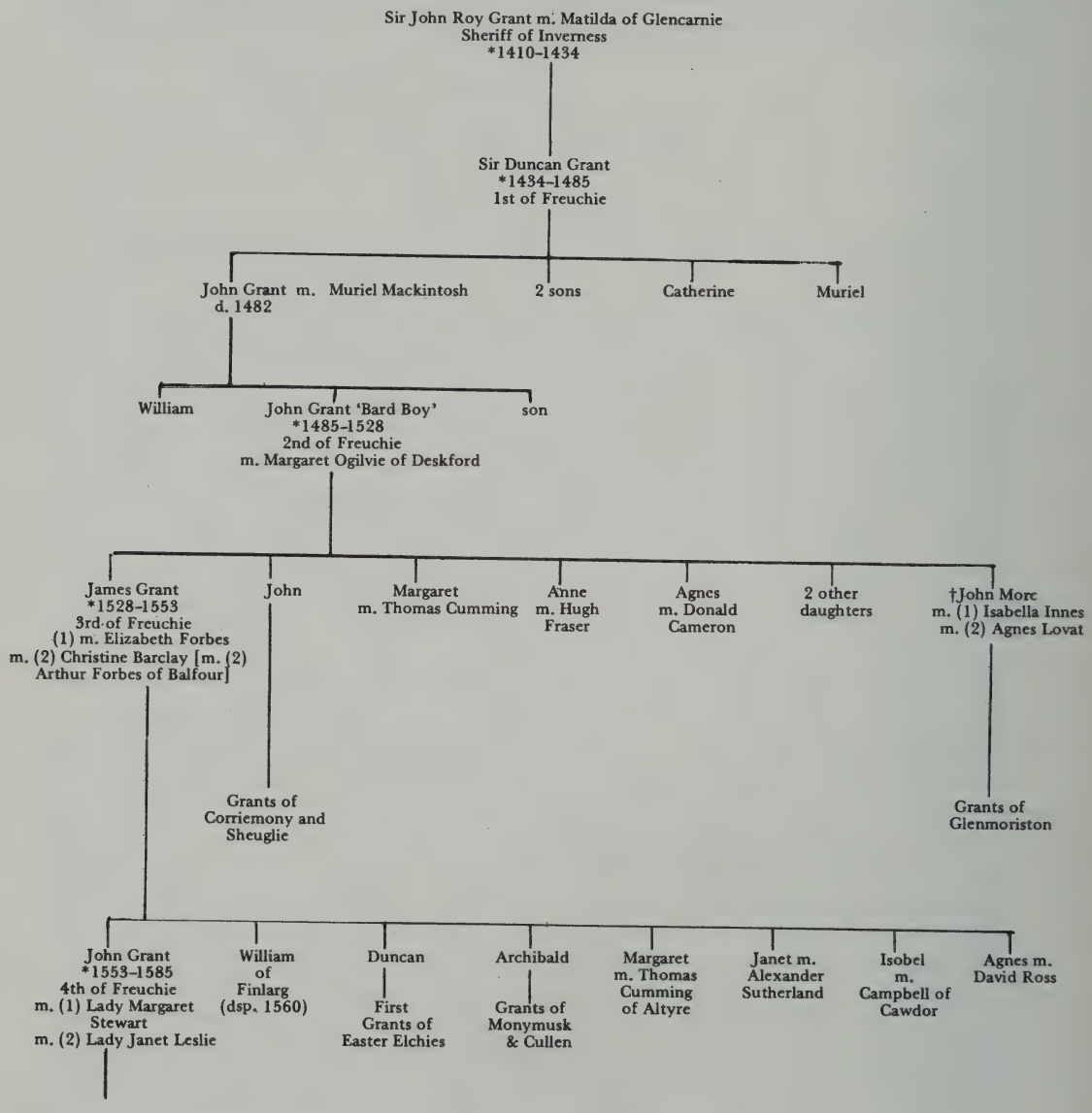
APPENDIX VI

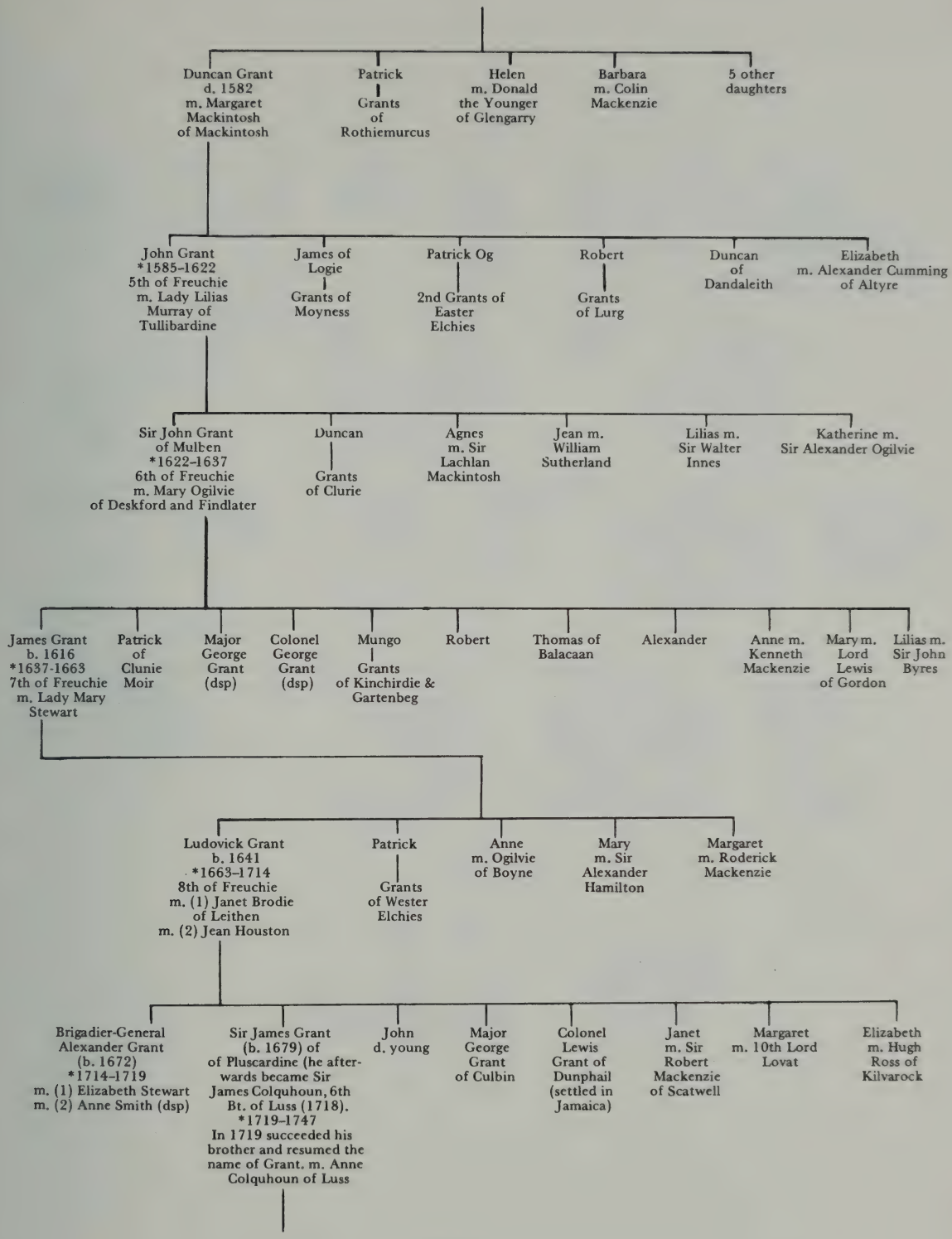
Outline Family Tree of the Chiefs of Grant

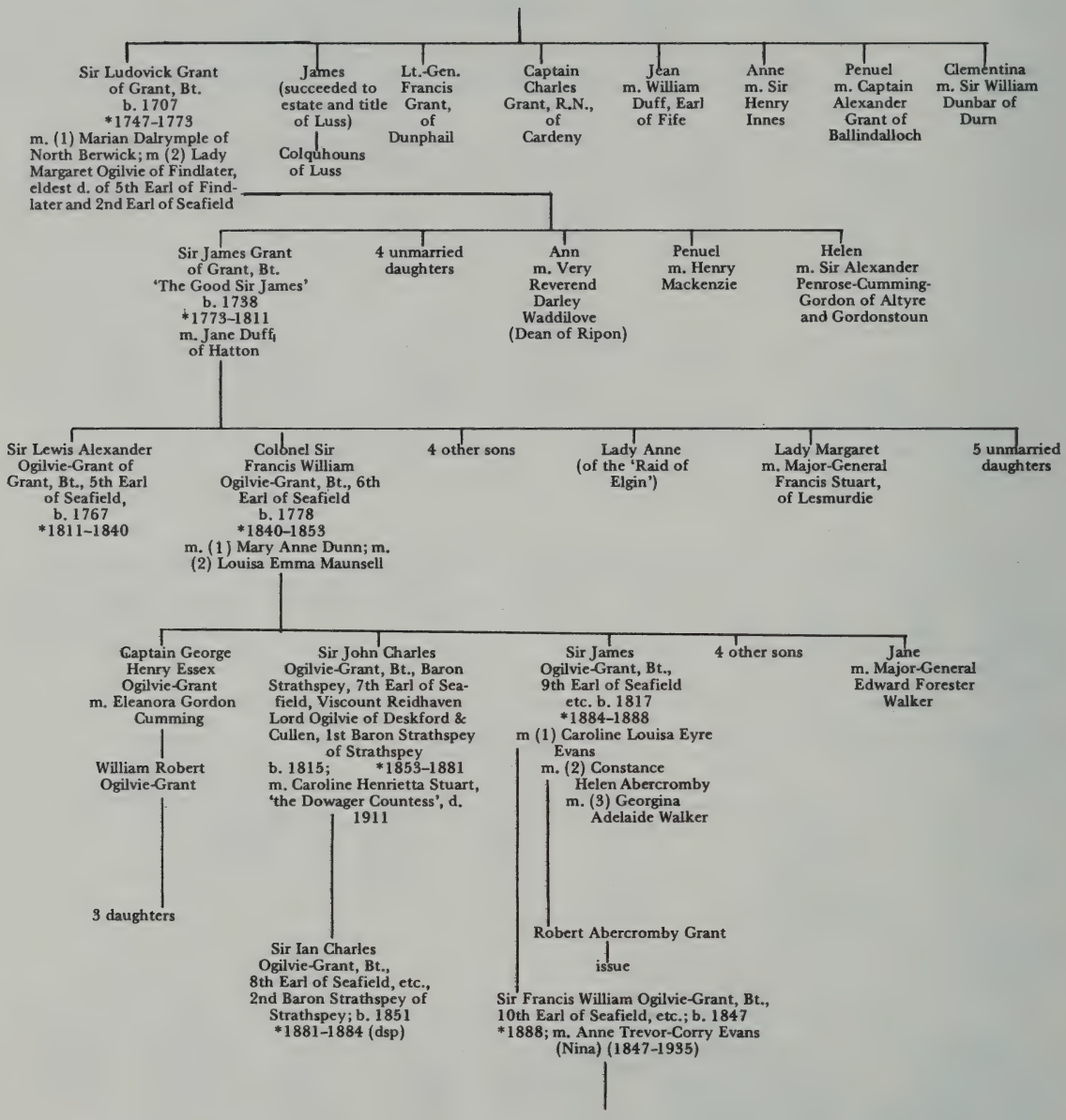
KEY TO SYMBOLS

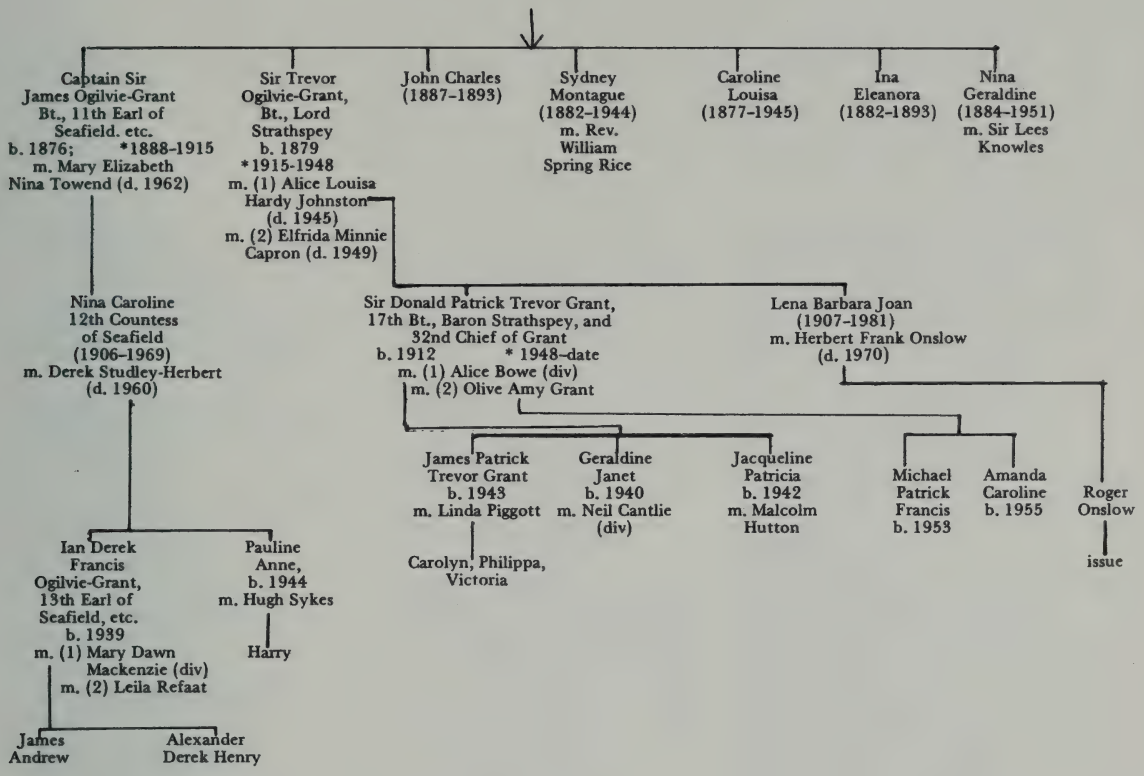
* = dates of named individual's holding of the Chieftainship. The latter date is normally his date of death.
† = illegitimate offspring.
(div.) = divorced.
issue = had offspring, but line of descent not followed in this Family Tree.

Note.—Dates within parenthesis, e.g. (1879–1949) are birth and death dates. Where a birth date alone is given, it is cited thus 'b. 1782'.




Duncan Grant d. 1582 m. Margaret Mackintosh of Mackintosh
Patrick
Grants of Rothiemurcus
Helen m. Donald the Younger of Glengarry
Barbara m. Colin Mackenzie
5 other daughters
John Grant *1585–1622 5th of Freuchie m. Lady Lilias Murray of Tullibardine
James of Logie
Grants of Moyness
Patrick Og
2nd Grants of Easter Elchies
Robert
Grants of Lurg
Duncan of Dandaleith
Elizabeth m. Alexander Cumming of Altyre
Sir John Grant of Mulben *1622–1637 6th of Freuchie m. Mary Ogilvie of Deskford and Findlater
Duncan
Grants of Clurie
Agnes m. Sir Lachlan Mackintosh
Jean m. William Sutherland
Lilias m. Sir Walter Innes
Katherine m. Sir Alexander Ogilvie
James Grant b. 1616 *1637-1663 7th of Freuchie m. Lady Mary Stewart
Patrick of Clunie Moir
Major George Grant (dsp)
Colonel George Grant (dsp)
Mungo
Grants of Kinchirdie & Gartenbeg
Robert
Thomas of Balacaan
Alexander
Anne m. Kenneth Mackenzie
Mary m. Lord Lewis of Gordon
Lilias m. Sir John Byres
Ludovick Grant b. 1641 *1663–1714 8th of Freuchie m. (1) Janet Brodie of Leithen m. (2) Jean Houston
Patrick
Grants of Wester Elchies
Anne m. Ogilvie of Boyne
Mary m. Sir Alexander Hamilton
Margaret m. Roderick Mackenzie
Brigadier-General Alexander Grant (b. 1672) *1714–1719 m. (1) Elizabeth Stewart m. (2) Anne Smith (dsp)
Sir James Grant (b. 1679) of of Pluscardine (he afterwards became Sir James Colquhoun, 6th Bt. of Luss (1718). *1719–1747 In 1719 succeeded his brother and resumed the name of Grant. m. Anne Colquhoun of Luss
John d. young
Major George Grant of Culbin
Colonel Lewis Grant of Dunphail (settled in Jamaica)
Janet m. Sir Robert Mackenzie of Scatwell
Margaret m. 10th Lord Lovat
Elizabeth m. Hugh Ross of Kilvarock


Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, Bt. b. 1707 *1747–1773 m. (1) Marian Dalrymple of North Berwick; m (2) Lady Margaret Ogilvie of Findlater, eldest d. of 5th Earl of Findlater and 2nd Earl of Seafield
James (succeeded to estate and title of Luss)
Colquhouns of Luss
Lt.-Gen. Francis Grant, of Dunphail
Captain Charles Grant, R.N., of Cardeny
Jean m. William Duff, Earl of Fife
Anne m. Sir Henry Innes
Penuel m. Captain Alexander Grant of Ballindalloch
Clementina m. Sir William Dunbar of Durn
Sir James Grant of Grant, Bt. 'The Good Sir James' b. 1738 *1773–1811 m. Jane Duff of Hatton
4 unmarried daughters
Ann m. Very Reverend Darley Waddilove (Dean of Ripon)
Penuel m. Henry Mackenzie
Helen m. Sir Alexander Penrose-Cumming-Gordon of Altyre and Gordonstoun
Sir Lewis Alexander Ogilvie-Grant of Grant, Bt., 5th Earl of Seafield, b. 1767 *1811–1840
Colonel Sir Francis William Ogilvie-Grant, Bt., 6th Earl of Seafield b. 1778 *1840–1853 m. (1) Mary Anne Dunn; m. (2) Louisa Emma Maunsell
4 other sons
Lady Anne (of the 'Raid of Elgin')
Lady Margaret m. Major-General Francis Stuart, of Lesmurdie
5 unmarried daughters
Captain George Henry Essex Ogilvie-Grant m. Eleanora Gordon Cumming
William Robert Ogilvie-Grant
3 daughters
Sir John Charles Ogilvie-Grant, Bt., Baron Strathspey, 7th Earl of Seafield, Viscount Reidhaven Lord Ogilvie of Deskford & Cullen, 1st Baron Strathspey of Strathspey b. 1815; *1853–1881 m. Caroline Henrietta Stuart, 'the Dowager Countess', d. 1911
Sir Ian Charles Ogilvie-Grant, Bt., 8th Earl of Seafield, etc., 2nd Baron Strathspey of Strathspey; b. 1851 *1881–1884 (dsp)
Sir James Ogilvie-Grant, Bt., 9th Earl of Seafield etc. b. 1817 *1884–1888 m (1) Caroline Louisa Eyre Evans
m. (2) Constance Helen Abercromby
m. (3) Georgina Adelaide Walker
Robert Abercromby Grant
issue
Sir Francis William Ogilvie-Grant, Bt., 10th Earl of Seafield, etc.; b. 1847 *1888; m. Anne Trevor-Corry Evans (Nina) (1847–1935)
4 other sons
Jane m. Major-General Edward Forester Walker


Captain Sir James Ogilvie-Grant Bt., 11th Earl of Seafield. etc. b. 1876; *1888-1915 m. Mary Elizabeth Nina Towend (d. 1962)
Sir Trevor Ogilvie-Grant, Bt., Lord Strathspey b. 1879 *1915-1948 m. (1) Alice Louisa Hardy Johnston (d. 1945) m. (2) Elfrida Minnie Capron (d. 1949)
John Charles (1887-1893)
Sydney Montague (1882-1944) m. Rev. William Spring Rice
Caroline Louisa (1877-1945)
Ina Eleanora (1882-1893)
Nina Geraldine (1884-1951) m. Sir Lees Knowles
Nina Caroline 12th Countess of Seafield (1906-1969) m. Derek Studley-Herbert (d. 1960)
Sir Donald Patrick Trevor Grant, 17th Bt., Baron Strathspey, and 32nd Chief of Grant b. 1912 * 1948-date m. (1) Alice Bowe (div) m. (2) Olive Amy Grant
Lena Barbara Joan (1907-1981) m. Herbert Frank Onslow (d. 1970)
James Patrick Trevor Grant b. 1943 m. Linda Piggott
Geraldine Janet b. 1940 m. Neil Cantlie (div)
Jacqueline Patricia b. 1942 m. Malcolm Hutton
Michael Patrick Francis b. 1953
Amanda Caroline b. 1955
Roger Onslow
Carolyn, Philippa, Victoria
issue
Ian Derek Francis Ogilvie-Grant, 13th Earl of Seafield, etc. b. 1939 m. (1) Mary Dawn Mackenzie (div) m. (2) Leila Refaat
Pauline Anne, b. 1944 m. Hugh Sykes
Harry
James Andrew
Alexander Derek Henry

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